

The Principia.

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the natural and necessary effect of the pro-slavery construction of the Constitution, as any political effect ever recorded in history, was the legitimate effect of an ascertained moral cause.

To suppose the continued prevalence of such a construction of the Constitution, without civil war, would be to suppose the republic subverted, and the nation enslaved. The Spirit of Seventy-Six has not quite died out. Hence, the only remaining alternative is upon us.

REBEL SYMPATHIZERS.

2. Just so, also, in respect Northern sympathy with the rebels. There were Tories here in 1776. There are sympathizers with despotism here now. To a great extent they are literally the lineal descendants of those of the period first above named, and inhabit the same localities as did their sires. The despotic interpretation of the British Constitution was the *modus vivendi* of the Tory fathers. The despotic interpretation of the American Constitution is the *modus vivendi* of the copperhead sons. Everywhere, the rebel sympathizers of the North, are sticklers for the Constitution as expounded by the slaveholders, and in the interests of the pro-slavery rebellion. All their arguments, in and out of Congress, are drawn from that exhausted armory. Grant them their premises, in their construction of the Constitution—(and at the most vital point, it is the commonly prevalent one)—and thus fortified, their logical deductions are impregnable, as the Congressional debates in the *Daily Globe* may show. Hence the proverbial success of the opposition in delaying, staving off, or essentially diluting and emasculating all bills for the efficient suppression of the Rebellion and its equally guilty and unconstitutional cause. The pro-slavery—that is to say, the commonly received—interpretation of the Constitution is the grand fortress of the opposition, which our champions of debate have never yet ventured to storm, though its only foundations are forgeries, falsehoods, and rottenness.

THE NEW YORK STORIES OF JULY, 1863, were fomented by the conservators of the bastard pro-slavery Constitution? Our colored citizens were murdered, their orphan Asylums burned, our white citizens threatened and their houses pillaged and fired, in obedience to the sham Constitution, and to avenge alleged disobedience to its behests. Gov. Seymour and his "friends," Vallandigham and his backers, Fernando and Ben Wood and their constituents, the patriots of Mackerellville and of Five Points, birds of a feather, with all their achievements, were all inspired and kept in countenance by appeals to the same "Constitution," as expounded by the slaveholders! Take away the prestige of constitutionality, and not the first mobocrat could have been mustered, not the first brick-bat could have found its clenching fist. The glorious "uprising of the people," the magniloquent "popular demonstration," would never have been *Heralded*, or gloated over by an admiring World.

OUR NATIONAL IMBECILITY.

3. Turn now, again, to our national councils and trace, more minutely, the ubiquitous presence and potency of the same constitutional exposition, there. See how effectually it blocked up the passage of the so-called Confiscation and Emancipation bills, until they were so shorn of their strength that Charles Sumner expressed his indifference to their passage, when they were graciously permitted to pass! The Government that acknowledges its lack of constitutional authority to protect its own innocent and loyal subjects is necessarily driven to the practical confession that it is constitutionally incompetent to punish traitors. What could be more natural, more logical? How could it be otherwise, or why should it? For what earthly and honest purpose should a Government have authority to perpetuate itself by the punishment of traitors, that is not strong in the consciousness of authority to do the sole work for which civil Governments were ordained by God and instituted by men?

NATIONAL ALLEGIANCE UNDERMINED.

4. The commonly received theory of "State Sovereignty" and "State Rights" as held by all our great political parties, including that of the present administration, is substantially identical with the theory upon which the "Confederacy" has planted its right of secession. Minor and incidental differences between the two may perhaps be pointed out, but the main point of identity or of correspondence remains. On both sides it is agreed that the "Sovereign States" exclusively, pertain the prerogative of determining the status of its inhabitants and of deciding whether they shall be free men or slaves, citizens or "goods and chattels personal." It is understood, on all

hands, that within the limits of the several States, there are and can be no citizens of the United States, owing allegiance to the United States Government, except the citizens of the said States, and still further that those inhabitants of the States whom they may designate slaves, cannot be citizens, either of the several States or of the United States.

Who can be so dull as not to perceive that this theory makes the sovereignty of each state primary and paramount, while it makes the sovereignty of the United States secondary and subordinate? It must be so, because, by this theory, the State has the prerogative of taking away the American citizenship of every inhabitant of the State, if it pleases to do so, thus depriving the United States of every citizen within its geographical limits!

It would be absurd to say that such a State has not authority to dissolve every one of its inhabitants from allegiance to the United States. The lesser is included in the greater. The State, holding such conceded prerogatives, can say to each citizen, "Renounce your allegiance to the Government of the United States, or the Sovereign State will reduce you to slavery!"

Thus demonstrably does the commonly received theory of the Constitution agree with or include the theory upon which the pretended right of secession is based, and by which, if the theory were well founded, the exercise of such a right would be justified, if there should be occasion, of which the "Sovereign State" would be admitted to be its own judge.

The theory in question was devised by the slaveholders, for the sole purpose of maintaining their "sovereign" control over slavery, and over the United States and its Government. When they had secured for this theory the acceptance of the free States, they had secured all that was necessary for the purpose of secession when they pleased. This it was that gave them confidence in their threats, beforehand. This it was that secured them a party at the North, and gave them influence in Europe. This is the same theory that denies the right of the National Government to protect its citizens, in other words, to suppress slavery. By disclaiming that right, we have disclaimed our right to nationality, and to the loyalty of our citizens.

PLEDGES OF NON-INTERFERENCE.

5. Under what seductive influences were the Free Soil Party, the Free Democratic party, and afterward, the Republican party induced to pledge themselves not to interfere with slavery in the States? This was equivalent, in effect, to a pledge not to interfere with it in the seat of its power—a pledge not to interfere with ninety-nine out of a hundred of all the slavery in the land! This is the pledge that now stands in the way of every efficient measure for suppressing the rebellion; a pledge from which not even the treason of the Slave Power seems to have fully released the consciences and the hands of those who made it. Undeniably, the seducer was that same pro-slavery interpretation of the Constitution of which we are speaking!

How happened it that, notwithstanding this oft-repeated and long continued pledge, on the part of the opponents of the Slave Power, the slaveholders and their Northern sympathizers continued to repeat, incessantly, the troublesome charge of a design to interfere with slavery in the States? What advantage did the slaveholders expect to gain by making this charge? What did they gain?

This, mainly, they shrewdly foresaw that the charge would draw forth fresh promises not to strike at the root of the rebellion, up to the very moment that it should break out, and even after it was in full blast. And such proved to be the fact. Here again, the prevailing pro-slavery theory of the Constitution is seen to have been a tower of strength to the secessionists!

The Chicago Convention, by its pledge of non-interference with slavery in the States, in obedience to the slaveholder's theory of the Constitution, snatched the manacles of the Slave Power upon the wrists of President Lincoln's Administration, where they remain still. The Chicago pledge was renewed in the President's Inaugural and Message. It was then ratified by the Resolution of both Houses of Congress. It was next promulgated to the Cabinets of Europe by the circular of Secretary Seward to our ministers abroad. And notwithstanding the President's Proclamation of the first of January 1863, emancipating all the slaves in rebel States, and notwithstanding his later declaration that "the promise must be kept," behold! his Amnesty Proclamation, as expounded in his last Annual Message, and as in process of prospective fulfillment, invites the Rebel States

to a reconstruction of the Union in which, by a full representation in Congress they may reverse the Emancipating Proclamation or procure, if they can, its nullification by a Supreme Court by whose *obiter dicta* the black man has no rights which the white man is bound to respect. All this we charge upon the prevailing pro-slavery construction of the Constitution, without which, not even the conception of a single act of the drama could have entered the mind of man.

THE PRESENT CONGRESS.

6. One item more may suffice. At the opening of the present session of Congress, three separate and distinct propositions were made for an act of immediate abolition of slavery in all the States, one from Mr. Owen Lovejoy, one from Senator Hale of New Hampshire, and one from Mr. Arnold. These were backed up by numerous petitions, one hundred thousand names having been collected by the Women's Loyal League alone. Thus pressed for direct legislation against slavery in the States, how was it to be staved off, till a more convenient season, till after the Presidential Election? A movement for amending the Constitution is brought forward, thus conceding that without such an amendment, the Federal Government cannot protect its own innocent loyal subjects—no, not even against rebels, and by wielding the much vaunted war power! So that the potency of the War Power as well as of the Constitution is conceded to be of no avail against "State Rights" and the constitutional claims of the slaveholder!

Such is the infatuation engendered by the prevailing theory of the Constitution, as being protective of Slavery, that even abolitionists who had been flooding Congress with petitions for the immediate abolition of slavery in all the States, are now seen as busily at work, circulating petitions to have the desired abolition act postponed for one and a half or two years, subject, even then, to the contingencies of a ratification by three-fourths of the States including those now in rebellion to support slavery!

The pro-slavery theory of the Constitution we hold responsible for all this. How, we demand, can that theory be acquitted of the charge, without throwing it upon the Constitution itself—in other words, upon the fathers of our Republic, who were the known opponents of slavery? Ought the blame to rest on them, or on their degenerate sons? W. G.

From the New Era.

THE PROCLAMATIONS OF EMANCIPATION AND AMNESTY.

The Indefinite Continuance of Slavery.

We endeavored to show in our last issue that nothing which the Proclamation of Emancipation has so far accomplished, or which can be relied upon to be accomplished by it hereafter, takes away, or even much diminishes, the necessity of a national, constitutional inhibition of slavery. We pointed out that the Proclamation carefully exempts from its operation nearly every part of the disloyal region which was in our possession at the date of its issue; that no great progress has since been made in recovering other portions of the disloyal region; that the proclamation is in fact, and in law as commonly expounded, a mere *brutum fulmen*, except so far as it becomes operative by the actual liberation of slaves; that the war must terminate with vast numbers of slaves still under the hands of their masters; and that it may terminate at such a time and in such a manner as to leave the institution of slavery not affected by the proclamation in any appreciable degree.

But there is yet another view, and of an entirely different class, not heretofore taken, so far as we know, either in Congress or elsewhere, which shows that the necessity of a constitutional inhibition of slavery is not affected by the Proclamation of Emancipation, so called, apparently, *locus a non faciendo*, from the fact that it has emancipated nobody. That proclamation is now to be taken in connection with the more recent Proclamation of Amnesty from the same quarter, the two together constituting until further changes, the Executive law upon the subject.

This Proclamation of Amnesty of December 8, 1863, provides for the recognition of States in the disloyal region, upon the basis of one tenth of the last Presidential vote, all persons to be allowed to vote who will swear to be loyal hereafter and also to "abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by Congress or by the decision of the Supreme Court." The proclamation then goes on as follows:

"We supply the words 'by Congress or' from the official publication in the *Daily Globe*, the *New Era* having fallen into the error of omitting them, as was done in some of the papers.

The correction is an important one as it shows that the Slaveholders are invited by the Proclamation of Amnesty to come into Congress and help to nullify the Proclamation of Emancipation. —*Principia*.

"And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known that any provision which may be adopted by such State Government in relation to the freed people of such State which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent, as a temporary arrangement, with their present condition as a laboring class will not be objected to, by the national Executive."

In his message to Congress on the same day, the President, in reference to this part of the Amnesty Proclamation, uses the following language:

"The proposed acquiescence of the national Executive in any reasonable temporary State arrangement for the freed people is made with the view of possibly modifying the confusion and destitution which must, at best, attend all classes by a total revolution of labor throughout whole States. It is hoped that the already deeply afflicted people in these States may be somewhat more ready to give up the cause of their affliction, if, to this extent, this vital matter be left to themselves; while no power of the national Executive to prevent an abuse is abridged by the proposition."

The phrases employed by the President are very general, perhaps necessarily so, and are to be construed, so far as his meaning is concerned, by his known opinions and by attending and subsequent circumstances. We know that many persons consider it quite consistent with the permanent freedom of the negroes, as a race, to provide for their liberation at quite distant periods, or even to provide only for the liberation of such as may hereafter be born. As a general rule, no class of theorists are more conservative, leisurely, cautious, and deliberate, than the gradual emancipators of slaves. We know well that in the great contest last year in Missouri between those who wished to abolish slavery at once and those who wished to abolish it gradually, the President announced in writing that his sympathies and judgment were with the latter. We know well, also, that he is to-day in the closest political affiliation with these men in Missouri, in whose favor he inclined the doubtful scale by throwing into their side of it the decisive weight of the Presidential power, and who thereby obtained the control of the Constitutional Convention, and effected the passage of an ordinance under which no single human being is to be made free before the year 1876, and not many even at that long deferred period.

Further to aid us in understanding the true meaning and intent of the general phrases of the Amnesty Proclamation, we have the significant commentary of the system of negro labor established in Louisiana by a General sent there to supersede General Butler. From the relations of Gen. Banks with the President, and from the continued favor manifested towards Gen. Banks by the President, there can be no shadow of doubt, that what has been done in Louisiana in this regard, is approved here, if it was not dictated there.

It is, however, of far less consequence, what the President himself intended by the Amnesty Proclamation, than it is to know how it will be understood and acted upon by those to whom it is addressed.

We can conceive of communities controlled ordinarily by considerations of justice and benevolence, and to whom slavery had never been made palatable by use and custom, which might really legislate kindly and beneficially for the negroes "as a laboring class." But we are not to look for such legislation from people who have used negroes immemorably for their own exclusive advantage, and who have privileged everything in order to retain the power to use them so hereafter. Give them an inch and they will take an ell. If these slaveholders, or, as the President benignantly calls them, these "deeply afflicted people" of the South, are to be reconciled to the nominal surrender of slavery, by being endowed with the power to control this "vital matter" of making what they may please to call a "temporary arrangement" of the negroes, "consistent with their present condition as a laboring class," we may rely upon it that the prospects of the slaves of the South are not more flattering than the realizations of their brethren at the hands of the gradual emancipators of Missouri.

In this connection we shall only refer, at present, to a speech made by Judge Humphreys at a Union meeting held on the 13th of last March, at Huntsville, Alabama, a place then and now in the possession of the Union troops. Ex-Senator Clemens and Judge Humphreys were the principal speakers upon the occasion, the latter gentleman discussing political topics very much at large, not omitting the Presidential topic, upon which he expressed himself as follows:

"I am told that there is a difference between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Chase. For my part, I wish Mr. Lincoln to succeed. If Chase be elected the next President, there will probably be more radicalism in the Government of the country."

Upon the negro question, Judge Humphreys used the following language, every part of which is full of significance and deserving of the most careful study:

"Alabama should at once rescind the ordinance of secession. I am confident we shall then have as many years for getting good ridance of this institution as we want. As far as the execution of military orders is concerned, the officers and men of the Union army are bound to carry them into effect. I am in favor of such political action of the Government as will obviate the necessity of such orders. Do not misapprehend me. I believe the institution of slavery is gone as a permanent thing—overthrown by the action of the Southern States. I believe, in case of the return to the Union, we would receive political co-operation so as to secure the management of that labor

by those who were slaves. There is really no difference, in my opinion, whether we hold them as absolute slaves or obtain their labor by some other method. Of course we prefer the old method. But that question is not now before us.

The intelligent reader will judge whether with all the attending facts, the Amnesty Proclamation does not justify this confidence of Judge Humphreys that the Alabamians are to "have as many years for getting good riddance of the institution as they want" and in the meantime, to be indulged in a system of working the blacks, between which and slavery, "there is really no difference." And what is more important, the intelligent reader will judge, whether, without a radical change in the animus of power at Washington, there can be any doubt that the policy of the Amnesty Proclamation will result in a state of things for the blacks at the South, only metaphysically distinguished from slavery, and certain to relapse back into slavery as soon as the pressure of this war is taken off.

A VOICE FROM VERMONT.

The following is from a venerable standard bearer of the cause of liberty in Vermont.

SPRINGFIELD, Windsor County, Vt.,
April 25, 1864.

EDITORS PRINCIPIA:—I am a "Radical Abolitionist." I rejoice to see you out thus early in favor of John C. Fremont for our next President. For 29 years I have voted but twice for either of the two great political parties—in '40 and '60—and then, not because I believed there would be much gain to the cause of human liberty by the change, but because it seemed to me hardly possible to make a change for the worse. And, so far as the cause of human liberty was concerned, there was little or no gain in the change, except by force of circumstances, in the latter period ('60). The present Administration came into power, pledged, as no previous one ever was, to let slavery alone in the States; and I have been at a loss to determine which was the most foolish, wicked, and uncalculated, depths in making a pledge and sacrificing his daughter to redeem it, Herod in committing a murder to redeem his, or the Republican Party in their pledge to let slavery alone in the States, which the President afterwards adopted, and after sacrificing 200,000 men, more or less, and two thousand millions of money to redeem it, finding himself in the same predicament as the 10 conspirators pledged to slay Paul, compelled to violate it, to save himself and the nation from ruin. And now, after the terrible sacrifices already made, to be compelled to adopt, in part, for it is only in part, what the abolitionists advocated from the beginning, the freeing and arming the slaves, is to the last degree humiliating.

Take the 100,000 colored men, admitted to be in our army, or otherwise employed, and place them on the side of the enemy, with the same courage and determination to fight for them, that they now do to fight for us, and our cause is hopeless! If the nation is ruined in this conflict, it will not be so much chargeable to the rebels as to the blunders of the President and imbecility of Congress. The amnesty proclamation and colonization fizzle are no common blunders; and I have sometimes thought there was but little difference between the guilt of the North and the South in regard to slavery, and that God had struck the latter with madness, and the former with folly and imbecility, that both might be partakers of the fruit of their own doings.

All the wars that ever desolated the earth have had their origin in injustice; and ours is a clear case in point. And now, Messrs. Editors, although on the down hill side of 82, but with a constitution and health "about as good as new," if God spares my life till next November, I will vote for John C. Fremont for President, or some one else who I believe will make a clean sweep of slavery.

JESSE STEEDMAN.

A SOPHISM EXPOSED.

BY GEN. T. PERRONET THOMPSON, OF LONDON.

The weakness of weak brethren is something prodigious; and would be incredible, if we had not evidence of the reality both of the leaders and those who are ready to run after them.

The following specimens are from an American paper which gives them with a view to counteracting their influence.

After enumerating the grounds on which British sympathy is claimed for the rebellion, the orator passes to examine the grounds on which British sympathy is claimed for the North.

"There are writers and orators of the North who ask the world to favor the cause of the North on the ground that she is prosecuting the war for the overthrow of slavery. But she is not prosecuting it for that purpose."

Now if this means,—as it manifestly does mean,—that the world is therefore to blame for favoring the cause of the North,—all that can be said is that it is very unkind and unfriendly towards the world in general, to suppose it capable of coming to such a lame and impotent conclusion. There is playing with words; and the world is too old to be easily misled by playing with words. Who is "she," that prosecutes the war for the overthrow of slavery or does not? It is manifestly intended to present to our deluded eyes, "the North, the whole North, and everybody in the North."

Suppose then, the proposition had been put

as it would stand after the dangerous light of examination had been brought to bear upon it. Suppose it had stood, "There are writers and orators of the North who ask the world to favor the cause of the North, on the ground that the North, the whole North, and everybody in the North, is prosecuting the war for the overthrow of slavery." Would not the world have broken out into one world's giggle, at the infirmity which expected any other consequence than laughter? But the infirmity is just as great as it is; for the fallacy put forward is the same.

It is true,—and the more is the pity,—that things were a long way from everybody in the North being for prosecuting the war for the overthrow of slavery. Some were not for overthrowing slavery at all; some were for doing all they could to prop it up. But was this a reason for affronting Britishers with the proposition that they ought not therefore to give their best earthly assistance and their prayers in heaven, to the parties, be they small or great, who were labouring for the just cause? Was there ever a cause on earth, which might not have been objected to, on the same footing? Do not join the Christians, for all men are far from being Christians. Do not be of the party of honest men, for men are far from being all honest, and there are garroters a-broad. Of all the fallacies, of which the present generation has been in at the death, this is one of the most palpable.

If the question had been to get up a testimonial to any particular person in America, as for instance to the head of the Executive,—a pair of worked slippers, or those more essential necessities of life, which are to be framed in massy velvet, or at least in satin,—it would be becoming and proper to canvas the moral integrity of the recipient, and ask whether he had given proof of the single eye which gave him a claim to so much public honor. But the cases are wide apart. Neither Americans nor Englishmen can feel flattered by the attempt to lead them into confounding the two.

Let us acknowledge that there are weak brethren everywhere. But let us do our best to make use of such grace as may be in us, by avoiding the snare, and do our utmost to help, where help we may.

Fancy a shipwreck and men coming to snatch us from the bosom of the deep. "O," but says an objector, "these men are as far as possible from having any pure motives. They are looking for something remote from the abstract satisfaction of saving you from the pains of drowning. They are expecting pay from some quarter, or all manner of unromantic gains. You surely will not give such a bad example as to accept their aid."

What is reason in one case, is the reason in another. If anybody in America will do away with slavery, what will it be to us, in what place he found his motive? The French bishop said, when he saw a miser giving a halfpenny in charity, "There goes, for a halfpenny-worth of heaven." Shall charity be stopped, till we examine all men's motives?

THE PRESS.

We are receiving, through our exchange papers, some significant expressions of sentiment, of which we can present only a few specimens, to-day.

The following from the "Northern Independent," a Methodist paper, published at Auburn, N. Y., the home of Mr. Secretary Seward, represents, we think, pretty nearly the average Union sentiment of Central and Western New York.

The masses of our loyal people, almost everywhere, are only waiting for the inauguration of a bold movement, in some quarter, to go for Gen. FREMONT, with a rush of enthusiasm.

Fremont and the Presidency.

In different quarters there are pretty strong marks of preference for Gen. Fremont as the next President. We had hoped, in view of a recent split among the friends of freedom that the prominent claims of General Fremont would be waived at this moment in favor of Mr. Lincoln—who though he has done well in some respects, has not done well in others, and is too slow a coach for this momentous struggle. Our preference is for the Pathfinder and nothing but a fear of division in the ranks of Union men could induce us to listen to any other name, in connection with the Presidency. But it is by no means certain that Fremont will not poll the largest vote. If he should get the nomination, of course his election would be as sure as votes could make it; but it is hardly probable in the present state of feeling that he can command a nomination. We are not yet, as a people, quite done with our foggy proclivities, Fremont's admirable tactics—his quick discernment—his comprehensive grasp of things—his direct blow at the root of rebellion—his dash and energy, are not to be forgiven. He has none of that stolid veneration which keeps him forever moping, and protracts a struggle for years that might just as well have been ended in months. What is good in Mr. Lincoln's policy is the offspring of Fremont's mind. The people incline to Fremont and not to his shadow. Some of our journals of large influence strongly oppose the re-election of the present incumbent; one for one reason and another for another, but all insist on a change. This shows that whatever may be the merits or demerits of the existing administration, its reputation is not believed to be indispensable. For peace sake we had hoped that the question of change might not come up, and that we should only have to vote continuance. If however there must be change we shall most gladly welcome to the highest authority the man most abused, but always abused for that for which he should have been commended. It is

perhaps no more than a just retribution upon Mr. Lincoln that his foolish attempts to appease an unappeasable slave oligarchy should return upon him in this shape. He rejected Fremont to please the slaveholders, and he has none but himself to blame if the people reject him for that egregious folly.

II.

The President's course, on Abolition in the District.—A public meeting in Washington city having passed a Resolution laudatory of President Lincoln, and particularly endorsing his approval of the bill abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, the Washington *New Era* takes occasion to say:

All that can be here intended by Mr. Lincoln's "approval of the bill abolishing slavery in this District," is, that as President, he indorsed the word "approved" upon it, or in other words that he did not veto it. He was obliged to do either the one thing or the other. Undoubtedly, we ought to feel thankful that he did not veto it, and that feeling of thankfulness was really very general at the time, it being apprehended, down to the last moment, by the best informed persons, and especially by those who had interviews with him, that he would veto it.

"We know something personally about this measure for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Three months before the opening of the first regular session of the 37th Congress, commencing in December, 1861, we began to urge the measure, in the columns of the *National Republican*, of which we then had control, and continued to urge it down to the moment of final success. We knew just as well that this course was offensive to the President, as we knew that he disliked our steady support of the immortal proclamation of Gen. Fremont, declaring the freedom of the slaves of rebels, which he so promptly abrogated.

December came, and with it, the annual message of the President, but no recommendation of the abolition of slavery in this District, or anywhere else."

The *Era* proceeds to relate how a proposed amendment of the bill engrafting upon it and appropriating one hundred thousand dollars to colonize the negroes that might be freed by the bill, was defeated in the Senate, by the casting vote of the Vice-President. Afterwards, however, the same amendment was moved and carried by an overwhelming majority. The secret of this change was, that if the colonization section had failed, the President would have vetoed the bill. This was affirmed on the stump, in Wisconsin, some time after, by Senator Doan, a warm friend of the President.

"But [continues the *Era*] with colonization thus forced upon the bill, it was believed to be in danger, down to the last moment."

III.

From Wisconsin.

How can Lincoln be elected?—We do not look upon Lincoln's re-nomination as by any means certain. For he cannot be elected against the opposition of the radical wing of the old Republican party. And unless Congress and the President do more than they yet have done, it will be hard work to get the support of radical anti-slavery men. The infamous Fugitive Slave act still disgraces the statute book. Kentucky still re-enslaves fugitives freed by the President's Proclamation, and the government does not act promptly and boldly for the vindication of its authority in protecting the freed slaves, as it ought. The Administration declared the slaves free in the South where it could not reach them, and protects slavery in the border States where it has ample power to put an end to it. It still gives its political influence to the Blairs and Schofields and pro-slavery advocates in the border States, instead of throwing the vast power of its patronage on the side of emancipation. It is building up caste and class distinctions in Louisiana, in the work of reconstructing that State, refusing to allow free colored men, who defended their country in the war of 1812 and in the present war to vote, though it did interfere so far as to determine what class of citizens should vote.

No half-way measures will serve in the present crisis. The Government cannot be at the same time for Justice and Oppression. No one can read Maj.-Stearns's letter on the treatment of colored soldiers, and giving the reasons for his resignation, without being profoundly impressed with a sense of the dangers which surround us, if God be just, unless the government speedily amends its course.—*Daily Life*, (Milwaukee).

IV.

From Illinois.—A correspondent of the *New Nation*, writing from Illinois, says:

I have come to the conclusion that the reelection of Mr. Lincoln would prove a greater calamity to the country than would the election of any other man who stands any chance of a nomination. Many well-meaning people are greatly concerned lest the criticisms of Mr. Lincoln's Administration should lead to a division of the Republican party and the election of a copperhead. If even this should be the case, I am not certain that it would prove more disastrous to the country than an unquestioning acquiescence of the loyal part of the people in the re-election of "Honest Old Abe." If pro-slavery conservatives are to dictate the policy for another four years, it would be as well, perhaps, that they should bear the responsibility and the shame of their principles. I do not see the essential difference between the policy of Mr. Lincoln, as set forth in the Amnesty Proclamation and exemplified by the action of his subordinates under it, and the peace policy of Mr. Wood. True, Mr. W. would offer pardon and a full restoration of all their rights to all the rebels, while Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation excepts certain classes and requires others to respect all laws of Congress and proclamations freeing slaves; but how has he carried it out in Louisiana?" etc., etc.

V.

Defects of Mr. Lincoln.—While there is much in Mr. Lincoln which even his enemies must admire—his honesty of purpose, native sagacity, patriotism and unselfish deference to the judgments and advice of the loyal and the wise everywhere—there is much also which friends can not but regret—his vacillation, hesitation, time-serving expediency and delay. He uses his tongue too much and his will too little. He argues and stimulates dis-

cussion when he ought to decide and end discussion. He has some of the mental qualities of Charles the First and of Louis the Sixteenth—fatal qualities—made up of a disposition to play fast and loose between his political friends and his enemies, and a desire to unite them by serving first the one and then the other, a course which assures him the hollow support of both, while crystallizing secret treachery and conscientious defection in both into the elements of organized opposition. Mr. Lincoln needs the Washingtonian and Jacksonian instinct of command. He needs to talk less and rule more.

Every act of Mr. Lincoln's administration, whether *pro* or *con*, necessarily presents—if he shall be nominated—a salient though wholly irrelevant point of attack in the coming political campaign, to divert discussion from the main question between a Union war and a disunion peace. By nominating a candidate not responsible for the acts of the past administration, yet true to the Union cause, the Union party will plant itself in a fortress which the peace party will not dare to assail. It will present the fewest possible vulnerable points to the enemy. It will simplify the issue and avoid deception. It will enable every loyal Union man to vote the loyal Union ticket, whether he endorses the entire course of Mr. Lincoln or not.—*Yonkers (N. Y.) Statesman*.

VI.

From Connecticut.

The People on the Presidency.—We receive communications touching the nomination of the President, many of which we shall be glad to print if we can make room; for the people ought in some way to express their views. We notice in them all a growing discontent with the present associates of President Lincoln, and a feeling that no decided, healing policy can come from him while he is under the influences that are now so powerful over him. This idea takes expression in such strong declarations as this: "I have more confidence that McClellan would, if elected, shake off his 'peace' associates and their policy than I have that Lincoln would rid himself of the Blairs and their reaction policy." We note this popular feeling, for the present, without comment, as one of the indications not to be disregarded.—*Hartford Press*.

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THE PRESIDENT TO A. G. HODGES.

Gov. Bramlette, it is well known, objected strongly to some of the measures of President Lincoln, particularly the enrolment of slaves, and made him a visit, in company with others, to confer with him on the subject. The interview proved satisfactory to the Governor, and the President was requested by one of the company, A. G. Hodges, Esq., Editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth, to communicate to him in a letter for publication, the substance of his (the President's) conversation, for the better information and satisfaction of the people of Kentucky. The President did so, and the following is the letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 4.

"A. G. HODGES, Esq., Frankfort, Ky.
"MY DEAR SIR: You ask to put in writing the substance of what I verbally said, the other day, in your presence, to Gov. Bramlette and Senator Dixon. It was about as follows:

"I am naturally anti-slavery. If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I cannot remember when I did not so think and feel. And yet I have never understood that the Presidency conferred upon me an unrestricted right to act officially upon this judgment and feeling. It was in the oath I took, that I would, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. I could not take the oath without taking the oath. Nor was it my view, that I might take an oath to get power, and break the oath in using the power. I understood, too, that, in ordinary civil administration, this oath even forbade me, to practically indulge my primary abstract judgment on the moral question of slavery. I had publicly declared this, many times, and in many ways. And I aver that, to this day, I have done no official act in mere defiance to my abstract judgment and feeling on slavery."

"I did understand, however, that my oath to preserve the Constitution to the best of my ability, imposed upon me the duty of preserving, by every indispensable means, that Government—that Nation, of which that Constitution was the organic law. Was it possible to lose the Nation, and yet preserve the Constitution?"

"By general law, life and limb must be protected; yet often a limb must be amputated to save a life; but a life is never wisely given to save a limb. I feel that measures, otherwise unconstitutional, might become lawful, by becoming indispensable to the preservation of the Nation. Right or wrong, I assumed this ground, and now avow it. I could not feel that to the best of my ability I had even tried to preserve the Constitution, if to save slavery or any minor matter, I should permit the wreck of Government, Country, and Constitution, all together. When early in the war, Gen. Fremont attempted military emancipation, I forbade it, because I did not then think it an indispensable necessity. When a little later, Gen. Cameron, then Secretary of War, suggested the arming of the blacks, I objected, because I did not yet think it an indispensable necessity. When, still later, Gen. Hunter attempted military emancipation, I again forbade it, because I did not yet think the indispensable necessity had come."

"When, in March, and May, and July, 1862, I made earnest and successive appeals to the Border States to favor compensated emancipation, I believed the indispensable necessity for military emancipation and arming the blacks would come, unless averted by that measure. They declined the proposition, and I was, in my best judgment, driven to the alternative of either surrendering the Union, and with it the Constitution, or of laying strong hand upon the colored element. I chose the latter. In choosing it, I hoped for greater gain than loss; but of this I was not entirely confident. More than a year of trial now shows no loss by it, in our foreign relation; none in our home popular sentiment; none in our white military force—no loss by it anyhow or anywhere. On the contrary, it shows a gain of quite a hundred and thirty thousand soldiers, seamen, and laborers. These are palpable facts, about which, as facts, there can be no caviling. We have the men, and we could not have had them without the measure."

"And now, let any Union man who complains of the measure, test himself, by writing down in one line that he is for subduing the rebellion by force of arms, and in the next that he is for taking these 150,000 men from the Union side, and placing them where they would be, but for the measure he condemns. If he cannot face his cause so stated, it is only because he cannot face the truth."

"I add a word, which was not in the verbal conversation. In telling this tale I attempt no compliment to my own sagacity. I claim not to have controlled events, confess plainly that events have controlled me. Now, at the end of three years' struggle, the nation's condition is not what either party or any man devised or expected. God alone can claim it. Whether it is tending seems plain. If God now wills the removal of a great wrong, and wills also that we of the North, as well as you of the South, shall pay fairly for our complicity in that wrong, impartial history will find therein

new cause to attest and reverse the justice and goodness of God. Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN."

On this Letter we remark:

1. The Letter is characteristic of President Lincoln, and has the merit of being a plain, intelligible, out-spoken statement of his own sentiments, feelings, and intentions.

2. It reveals the fact that he knows the wrongfulness of slavery, but consents to a national protection of it, because he thinks it is sheltered by the Constitution.

This revelation is two-fold: First, that the President's religious and ethical training has not shown him the impiety of supporting wickedness when it is shielded by human Constitutions. Second, that his legal and political training has not taught him to construe the Constitution by established legal rules, allowing the instrument to mean what it says, instead of forcing upon it a meaning contradictory to its language, out of deference to interested slaveholders.

3. This confession forces him to make another, namely, that when he found himself compelled to go against slavery, he did find it necessary to break his oath to support the Constitution, as he understood the instrument. His justification for doing this is simply, necessity, not the immorality of the oath, nor the lack of binding authority in a Constitution that contravenes moral right.

It is easy to see that this confession gives his Democratic opponents a great advantage over him. He pleads guilty to their charge that he has violated the Constitution and broken his oath, on the plea of necessity. This humiliation of the President might have been spared, if he had had the discernment and boldness to understand and expound "the Constitution as it is," a process which would have confounded and silenced his enemies.

4. The President confesses that he was slower to perceive or anticipate the military necessities of the country than were Gen. Fremont, Secretary Cameron, General Hunter, and others.

5. The President confesses that he has not been governed by fixed principles, but has shaped his policy on shifting expedients, varying from time to time. Nothing but instability, vacillation, uncertainty, and insecurity could come of such a course. And nothing else has come. As the President truthfully states it, instead of controlling events, events have controlled him.

6. The President confesses that in his abolition measures he has been timid, half-hearted, and reluctant, yielding up to inexorable necessity, what he had refused to renege, justice, liberty and the protection of the oppressed, the very objects for which "governments are instituted among men;" the very object for which the Constitution declares itself to have been ordained.

Is it strange that the Government and the Constitution are reeling under the weight of such an Administration? Does it need that one should rise from the dead, to tell us that such an Administration must be changed?

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

The April number of Blackwood's has an article entitled "Our Neutrality," in which the writer contends that the United States has had no occasion of complaint against the British Government. The friends of the South, in England, have been extremely moderate in the expression of their sympathies. "All the clamor has been made by the friends of the North." He complains of Lord Russell for having stopped the rams, under the influence of "foreign dictation or menace," to which he adds,

"Moreover, the bias of the Foreign Secretary is so well known, as to expose him to gravest suspicion, whenever the balance of neutrality appears to incline strongly to the Federal side. In his Blairgowrie speech he revealed clearly the predilections of the ancient democrat and unsuccessful advocate of universal suffrage, in favor of a country where democracy has certainly had more enough given it, and has made of it the use that might be expected."

The writer seems unconscious that, in this paragraph he has betrayed the fact of his own bias in favor of the South, and against the North, growing out of his hatred and contempt for Democratic institutions. The intensity of that bias, will be seen from the following extract:

"For ourselves, we have always regretted that the admiration for the people and army of the Confederate States, and the conviction of the justice of their cause, which are so undoubtedly felt by most of those whose education and intelligence qualify them to form an opinion on the subject, should have found such inadequate expression. We should be glad if the friends of that brave people had shown their friendship more heartily. We should be glad if the tremendous calamities inflicted on them had been lightened by more cordial cheer, and by more earnest advocacy. Never has a nation struggling into life established by its sufferings and its heroism a better claim to support and honor than the South, never has a people striving to extinguish the independence of another less claim to forbearance than the North."

Our readers will judge of the nature and value of the "neutrality" that could meet the approbation of the writer of this paragraph—a neutrality that would have let loose upon us the piratical rams of Mr. Laird. Whatever may be true in respect to the alleged partiality of Lord Russell in our favor, growing out of his alleged former democratic procli-

ivities, it is easy to perceive the partiality of the writer in Blackwood's for the Southern oligarchs, growing out of his extreme hatred of democracy.

Let us be thankful to God and to the masses of the British working men, including especially the abolitionists, that a public sentiment was created there, that would not permit Lord Russell to neglect the detention of the rams. This it was, we are persuaded, not "foreign menace" or the democratic proclivities of Lord Russell, that produced the change of his policy.

Our readers will notice how this extract from Blackwood's, confirms the representations made of the British aristocrats, by our London Correspondent, Gen. T. Perronet Thompson.

THE BALTIMORE LINCOLN CONVENTION.

"Truth will out." The N. Y. Times of Saturday, April 30th, has a leader on "The movement to postpone the Convention," in which it comments on the Petition to the National Executive Committee for a postponement of the National Union Convention. In the course of its argument, the Times makes a statement concerning "the Union State Convention of Pennsylvania, which met on Tuesday last, in which occurs the following:

"There was not only an utter absence of intimation from every quarter that a postponement was desirable, but there was an unhesitating commitment, at the very outset, to the expediency, or rather the moral necessity, of renominating President Lincoln. By resolution unanimously adopted, the delegates were instructed to 'vote as a unit for Abraham Lincoln, and to adhere to him as long as his name is before the convention.' Every speaker before the convention, and before the mass meeting in the evening, without a single exception, maintained emphatically that it would be in the highest degree injurious to make a change in the Executive at this period of the war, and gave the heartiest approval of the war policy of the Administration."

This tells the whole story. It was "unanimously" (and of course, exclusively) a Lincoln Convention, a select delegation of the partisans of Mr. Lincoln. So carefully had the Convention been packed that not a single member was present from the "great State of Pennsylvania," who was not a thorough-going Lincoln man, eager to endorse, unequivocally and unhesitatingly, his entire policy.

This corroborates what we have elsewhere and heretofore said.

The Baltimore Convention is, from its first inception, a LINCOLN nominating Convention—nothing different, nothing less, nothing more.

Very well. Let the Lincoln men hold their Convention, whenever they please, and let those "Union men" who desire a different policy do the same. Only let each Convention be called by its right name.

An Indispensable Qualification.

No President who is not resolutely bent upon the speedy extinction of slavery can be sufficiently earnest in putting down the rebellion. The country has had sufficient illustration of this, for three years past. Without a fixed determination to put down slavery, there will assuredly be compromises with it. And all such compromises are obstacles in the way of suppressing the rebellion, and afford facilities for the operations of the rebels and their sympathisers. The rage of these, at all anti-slavery measures, affords sufficient evidence of this. The first question then, in discussing the qualifications of a Presidential Candidate is this—"Is he heartily and resolutely determined upon the extirpation of slavery?" If he is not, no other qualification can supply the deficiency. Other qualifications are indeed necessary; but this is an indispensable one.

Their Natural Allies.—It seems hardly credible that the shrewd leaders of the *Weed-Seward* and *Lincoln* movement can have any serious expectations of securing the co-operation of Radical Republicans and abolitionists in the support of their ticket. Had they expected it, would they have gone into the work of making their preparations for the canvass without consulting or inviting them? Nobody supposes that they did this, in their applications to the State Legislatures, or in their proposals for a National Nominating Convention at Baltimore.

The appearances indicate that if the movement is to go forward, assistance will be sought and obtained from quite the opposite direction. The line of communication between Mr. Lincoln, through Seward and Weed to Gov. Seymour is now too well tested by Mr. Weed himself, to be questioned. If Mr. Lincoln is to be elected it will be by help from that quarter. Yet we are strangely exhorted to vote for Mr. Lincoln, lest we should occasion the triumph of the copperheads!

Greenbacks as Specie.—The *Evening Post* says—"Greenbacks, so far as they are a legal tender, have taken the place of gold and silver coin." It accordingly recommends that banks keep such a reserve of "greenbacks" as will enable them, at all times, to meet their liabilities, and make their weekly reports of the amounts on hand. It adds: "Our banks are as liable to be put into the hands of a receiver, from inability to pay their obligations, on demand, in 'legal tenders,' as they would be if our currency were coin."

This is rather a new view, but it deserves the public attention. Already the "greenbacks" have commanded a premium of two per cent. above State Bank notes or certified Bank checks, in our New York Market.

FREMONT, ABROAD.

The following from an American in Europe, will be read with interest in this country.

In the absence of any American news here it may be said that there is enough coming from America to produce a decided sensation here. Next to the coming of Garibaldi, the signs that Fremont is likely again to become the standard bearer of those who are determined to have a free American Republic have furnished the theme of conversation. As an American, I have been besieged at every turn with questions on the subject. For the whole year I have heard many inquire why Fremont was not called upon to do the work for which he seemed so able and willing; for no American is as well known to the English and French and German people as Fremont, and no name more associated with those high hopes which, for the European republican, cluster about his name. I have been obliged to acknowledge that Fremont stood toward the Government much in the relation in which Garibaldi stands toward Victor Emmanuel—as one too much devoted to principles to be let loose by any King or President who has committed himself to certain concessions of principles for temporary ends. Until this time the American sympathizers had been dividing themselves into Lincolnites and Butlerites—only a very few being Chaseites. But the strong utterance which has crossed the ocean, of the name of Fremont, has been a recasting necessary, and if I mistake not, "Pathfinder stock" is already at a premium. It is worth noting that the papers which have most attacked America and Lincoln, are positively furious at the news that Fremont is talked of, and the sum of their comments is, "Give us Lincoln, Chase, even Butler, anybody rather than Fremont!" The Times and Telegraph rave at the possibility of an out-and-out anti-slavery President, the latter finding, as its only consolation, a faith that the war if conducted on Fremont's plan would bring on a revolution in the North.

THE MAY ANNIVERSARIES.

The anniversaries of our religious and benevolent societies, so far as ascertained, are to be held as follows:

SUNDAY, May 8.

Church Anti-Slavery Society.—Anniversary discourse by Rev. Dr. Cheever at the Church of the Puritans, Union Square, in the evening.

American Female Guardian Society.—Annual sermon by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., in the Brick Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, at 7½ p. m.

TUESDAY, May 10.

American Anti-Slavery Society.—Addresses by George Thompson, Wendell Phillips and others, at the Church of the Puritans, 10 a. m. Wm. Lloyd Garrison in the chair. Business meeting at the same place at 7½ p. m.

WEDNESDAY, May 11.

Church Anti-Slavery Society.—Addresses before the annual meeting, by several speakers, in the Church of the Puritans.

American Anti-Slavery Society.—Business meeting in the Church of the Puritans at 10 a. m. Public meeting for addresses at the Cooper Institute at 8 p. m. Speakers, Wendell Phillips and George Thompson.

American Female Guardian Society.—Annual business meeting at the House Chapel, 29 East Twenty-ninth Street, 10 a. m. Exercises from 2 to 5 p. m. in the House Chapel.

THURSDAY, May 12.

Women's Loyal National League.—Anniversary in the Church of the Puritans at 10 a. m.

A meeting is to be held in the Cooper Institute at 3 o'clock p. m., to organize and carry into operation a plan to aid the cause of American and Christian Union and prosperity, by aiding Union portions of the South with northern charities, employment facilities, emigration, ministers, teachers and publications.

American Temperance Union.—Anniversary at Irving Hall, in the evening. Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, in the chair.

Congregational Union.—Annual collation in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, evening.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for April, presents the following table of contents: "Cornelius O'Dowd, upon Men and Women, and other things in General," Part III; "Mr. Knight's Reminiscences;" "Tony Butler," Part VII; "Our Neutrality;" "Past and Present troubles in Herat and Afghanistan;" "Annie and her Master," and "A Letter from Schleswig-Holstein," No. II.

The Continental Monthly for May, contains the following:

American Finances and Resources; by Hon. Robert J. Walker; *Ænone*; Our Domestic Relations; or, How to Treat the Rebel States; by Charles Russell; The Mound Builder; by January Searle; A Universal Language; by S. P. Andrews; A Summer's Night; by Count S. Krasinski. Translated by Prof. Podbielski; The English Press; by Nicholas Rowe, London; The House in the Lane; by V. Townsend; Music a Science; by Lucia D. Pychowska; Thought; by Virginia Vaughan; The War a Contest for Ideas; by Henry Everett Russell; Hints to the American Farmer; Aphorisms; by Rev. Asa Colton; The Wild Azalea; by E. W. C.; A Pair of Stockings; Literary Notices; Editor's Table.

Prices in Georgia.—A lady who left Georgia about four weeks since has recently arrived in this City. She gives the following quotations of market prices for a few articles, viz: Gold, thirty dollars for one; Corn Meal, twenty-five dollars per bushel; Meats, four dollars per pound; Butter, ten dollars per pound; Milk, two dollars per quart; Flour, three hundred dollars per barrel; Coffee, twenty-five dollars per pound. No articles of any kind are sold for less than five or ten dollars if the purchaser has a note of either, he can buy it; if not, he must do with out. Articles like knives, forks, spoons, cups of all kinds, the lady in question says are not to be had.

THE NEWS.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, APRIL 25.

SENATE.

Claims of Aliens.—Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill for adjusting the claims of aliens, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Montana—"White" Citizens.—The subject of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill to provide a Territorial Government for Montana came up.

Mr. DOUGLASS (Un. Wis.) addressed the Senate in opposition to allowing blacks to vote. Mr. WILKINSON (Un. Minn.) said his proposition to strike out "white male citizen" and insert "citizen of the United States," seemed to create the impression in the mind of the Senator that it would rend the government in twain. He thought it a great deal better to let the balance of the soldiers, who were marching through our streets in defense of their country, have a vote in Montana, than to let traitors vote there. He did not believe this question would distract the public mind, unless the Senator, and those who acted with him, stirred it up. Such speeches as the Senator had made to-day had that effect. He believed the war had been protracted three years in consequence of the fear of our leaders that they would distract the sentiment of the North. It was two years before we dared to ask negroes to fight for us. He would take the stout arms and brave hearts of the black men.

The Senate then rejected the motion as here to its amendment, and agreed to a request for a Committee of Conference.

HOUSE.

Punishment of Guerrillas.—Mr. GARFIELD (Un. Ohio) introduced a bill providing for the more speedy punishment of guerrillas. It authorizes Commanding Generals the field to carry into execution sentences against guerrillas and persons guilty of robbery, arson, burglary, rape, and violation of the laws and customs of war, and spies, mineers, and murderers. The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Internal Tax bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole, and several amendments disposed of.

Duties on imports.—Mr. MORRIS (Un. Vt.) offered a joint resolution raising the duties on imports, to take place from and after its passage, and to continue until July 1, 1864. Mr. KASSON (Un. Iowa) offered a proposition that printing paper, unsized, and used for books and newspapers exclusively, shall be exempt from the operation of the resolution. He said that his object was that additional burdens should not be imposed on the diffusion of intellectual light and knowledge.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STEVENS (Un. Pa.) offered a substitute which was adopted and passed, as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That within the period of sixty days from the passage of this resolution, 50 per cent. of the rates of duties and imports now imposed by law on all goods, wares and merchandise, and articles imported, shall be added to the present duties now charged on the importation of such articles, provided, that printing paper, unsized, used for books and newspapers exclusively, shall be exempt from the operation of this resolution.

Appointment of Gen. Blair.—On motion of Mr. DAWES, a resolution was adopted, requesting the President to communicate to the House whether the Hon. F. P. Blair, Representative from Missouri, now holds any appointment or commission in the military service; and, if so, whether he is now acting under any such appointment.

North-eastern boundary.—Mr. RICE (Un. Me.) moved that the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Maine, asking for the protection of the North-eastern boundary of that State be referred to a Select Committee of seven. Agreed to—Yeas, 64; Nays, 28. The House then adjourned.

Charges against Hon. F. P. Blair.—The Special Committee of Investigation reported to the House, of which the following is the conclusion.

The Committee are therefore of opinion, and do now report, that no violation of law was committed in the premises by Gen. Blair, and that the original order was altered and falsified after it had passed from his possession and control, in the manner heretofore stated.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26.

SENATE.

Navy.—Mr. HALE (Un. N. H.) introduced a bill to amend the act to provide for the efficiency of the Navy, which provides that no officer shall be retired under the age of 62, and whose name shall not have been borne upon the Navy Register 45 years after the age of 16. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Army.—Cadets.—Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to increase the number of cadets in the army and for other purposes. It provides that the number of cadets at the Military Academy shall not exceed four hundred. The President may appoint, in addition to the number of cadets heretofore authorized by law, two cadets for each State represented in Congress, who shall be actual residents of the State from which they are appointed. All appointments of cadets not otherwise provided for, by law, shall be made from the military forces of the United States, Regulars and Volunteers. Referred to the Military Committee.

Franked Matter.—He also called for the Senate resolution in relation to franked matter. It permits all communications of the Executive Departments and Chief of Bureaux where entitled to the franking privilege, without being indorsed "official business," with the name of the writer thereon. Passed.

Money order system.—On motion of Mr. COLLAMER (Un. Vt.) the House bill establishing a money order system was called up, and, after amendment, passed.

The National Currency bill was taken up and debated by Messrs. FARRIS, HENDERSON, CHANDLER, and FESSENDEN.

The Int House went to Revenue bill. Mr. HOLMAN, which four per cent. grains, profits, received from the Union. Mr. HOLMAN (that income of bonds, or other shall be included under this section per centum of Mr. MORRIS gentleman de Mr. HOLMAN the House did would withhold millions of money. After furtherment was added. Mr. FRANKS ment provided \$600 and not per cent shall 000 and not and a half per incomes of be imposed. In support said that they have themselves which, in effect of his proposition. Mr. STEVENS amendment on men because know but the against even \$10,000, and up to 100 per according to bishment for Mr. FRANK themselves graduated the gentleman Mr. STEVENS the tax on \$500 per between or difference in After further attempt it was adopted.

Homes ors.—Mr. Public Land diers and a confiscated adjourned.

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HOUSE.

The Internal Revenue Bill.—The House went into the Committee on the Internal Revenue bill.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.) offered an amendment which was rejected, proposing to tax four per cent, instead of two and a half, on gains, profits, or income which shall be derived from interest upon notes, bonds, or securities of the United States.

Mr. HOLMAN offered another amendment, that incomes derived from the interest of notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States shall be included in the estimate of incomes under this section, which places the duty at five per centum on all over six hundred dollars.

Mr. MORRIS (Un., Va.) inquired whether the gentleman desired to check investments.

Mr. HOLMAN replied that he did not; but if the House did not adopt the principle they would withdraw from taxation millions and millions of the capital of the country.

After further debate, Mr. HOLMAN's amendment was adopted.

Mr. FRANK (Un., N. Y.) offered an amendment providing that on incomes exceeding \$100 and not more than \$10,000 a tax of five per cent shall be imposed; on incomes of \$10,000 and not exceeding \$25,000 a tax of seven and a half per cent shall be imposed; and on incomes of over \$25,000 a tax of ten per cent shall be imposed.

In support of this amendment, Mr. FRANK said that the Committee on Ways and Means have themselves graduated taxation in this bill, which, in effect, was an argument in support of his proposition.

Mr. STEVENS (Un., Penn.) said that this amendment would levy a tax as a punishment on men because they were rich, and he did not know but that there ought to be an indictment against every one who has an income of over \$10,000 and that the tax ought to be from ten up to 100 per cent. The rich man pays according to his riches, but beyond this, is a punishment for a man's wealth.

Mr. FRANK repeated that the Committee had themselves established the very principle of "graduated taxation," and he did not see what the gentleman (Stevens) had to complain of.

Mr. STEVENS replied that the Committee put the tax on all alike who had incomes over \$100 per annum. They made no distinction between one man and another because of the difference in their respective riches.

After further debate, and various unsuccessful attempts to amend Mr. FRANK's amendment, it was adopted, by Yeas, 73; Nays, 35.

Homestead for Soldiers and Sailors.—Mr. JULIAN, from the committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to secure to soldiers and sailors, Homesteads on forfeited and confiscated lands, pending which the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.

SENATE.

National Currency.—The bill for providing a National Currency was debated by Messrs. POMEROY, HOWE, COLLAMER, CHANDLER, JOHNSON, SUMNER, and FESSENDEN, without result.

HOUSE.

The Internal Tax Bill was debated in Committee of the Whole, during most of the day and evening, without disposing of the bill.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28.

SENATE.

Increase of Duties.—Mr. FESSENDEN (Un., Me.), from the Committee on Finance, reported, with amendments, the joint resolution from the House to increase, for sixty days, the present duties on foreign imports fifty per cent, excepting printing paper. Amendments reduce the increase on the present rates of duty to thirty-three and one-third per cent; and exempt goods in bond or transit, and strike out the clause exempting unsized paper used for books and newspapers from the operation of the resolution.

After debate, the joint resolution was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That until the end of sixty days from the passage of this resolution, fifty per centum of the rates of duties and imports now imposed by law on all goods, wares, merchandise and articles imported, shall be added to the present duties and imports now charged on the importation of such articles; provided, that printing paper, unsized, used for books and newspapers exclusively, shall be exempt from the operation of this resolution.

HOUSE.

The Internal Tax Bill was discussed, variously amended, and passed by a vote of 102 to 33.

Nays.—Messrs. James C. Allen, William J. Allen, Ancona, Brooks, Chandler, Cox, Dawson, Pennington, Eden, Finck, Harrington, Herrick, Johnson (Ohio), Law, LeBlond, Marcy, McDowell, McKinney, Morris (O.), Morrison, Noble, O'Neill (Pa.), Pendleton, Perry, Ross, Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, Warl, C. A. White, J. W. White and Fernando Wood.

All Democrats! Nineteen Democrats, however, voted with the yeas.

The re-appointment of Frank Blair.—The SPEAKER also had laid before the House the following message from the President:

To the House of Representatives: In obedience to the resolution of your honorable body, a copy of which is herewith returned, I have the honor to make the following brief statement, which is believed to contain the information sought. Prior to and at the meeting of the present Congress, Robert C. Schenck of Ohio and Frank P. Blair, jr., of Missouri, members elect thereto, by and with consent of the Senate, held commissions from the Executive as Major-Generals in the Volunteer Army. Gen. Schenck rendered the resignation of his said commission, and took his seat in the House of Representatives, at the assembling thereof, upon the distinct verbal understanding with the Secretary of War and the Executive that he might, at any time during the session, at his own pleasure, withdraw said resignation and return to the field. Gen. Blair was, by temporary agreement of Gen. Sherman, in command of a Corps through the battles in front of Chattanooga and in marching to the relief of Knoxville which occurred on the latter days of December last, and of course was not

present at the assembling of Congress. When he subsequently arrived here, he sought and was allowed by the Secretary of War and the Executive the same conditions and promise as were allowed and made to Gen. Schenck. Gen. Schenck has not applied to withdraw his resignation, but when Gen. Grant was made Lieutenant-General, producing some changes of commanders, Gen. Blair sought to be assigned to the command of a Corps. This was made known to Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman, and assented to by them, and the particular Corps for him was designated. This was all arranged and understood, as now remembered, so much as a month ago, but the formal withdrawal of Gen. Blair's resignation, and the revoking of the order assigning him to the command of a Corps, were not consummated at the War Department until last week, perhaps on the 23d of April last. As a summary of the whole, it may be stated that Gen. Blair holds no military commission or appointment other than as herein stated, and that it is believed that he is now acting as Major-General upon the assumed validity of the commission herein stated, and not otherwise.

There are some letters, notes, telegrams, orders, entries, and perhaps other documents, in connection with this subject, which, it is believed, would throw no additional light upon it, but which will be cheerfully furnished, if desired.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

April 28, 1864.

Mr. SCHENCK (Un., Ohio) explained that he was elected to Congress while engaged in the military service, and he had considered for several months whether he would take his seat here or not. At last the time approached when it became necessary that he should come to a decision. Mr. Schenck then related his conversation with the Secretary of War and the President on the subject, and these gentlemen said that the matter could be arranged so that he could return to military service. He tendered his resignation on the 5th of December last, accompanying it with a request that he (Schenck) should be relieved from command. He did not now claim to be in the military service, his resignation having been formally tendered and accepted.

The President's Message was, on motion of Mr. DAWES, referred to the Committee on Elections.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

SENATE.

The Cotton Speculation Investigation.—Mr. HENDERSON (Un., Mo.) offered a joint resolution to provide for the printing of the report of the Commission of which Maj.-Gen. Irwin McDowell was President, to examine into cotton speculations and frauds on the part of officers in the West.

A modification of Mr. GRIMES, requesting the Secretary of War to transmit the report, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. LANE (Un., Kansas), the words "if not incompatible with the public interests," were added.

An amendment of Mr. GRIMES, requesting all information touching the subject, or touching the persons supposed to be implicated in the report, was adopted.

After debate, the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

The National Currency bill came up in order, the question being on the Finance Committee's amendment to the 41st section, as proposed to be amended by Mr. POMEROY, by the insertion of a provision exempting from State taxation that portion of the capital invested in or based on United States bonds.

After debate, the amendment was rejected by a vote of 28 to 11.

Mr. HOWARD (Un., Mich.) offered an amendment to the amendment of the Committee, providing that the taxes imposed on the market value of shares by State authority, for State or other purposes, shall be in the State where the bank is situated.

Rejected, 27 to 11.

HOUSE.

The charges against Mr. Blair, and his reappointment occupied much of the time of the House. The charges relate to an alleged liquor speculation. In his defence he brings charges against the Secretary of the Treasury. The discussions have been of an excited character. The power and the propriety of the President's reappointing him to a post in the army, without the customary concurrence of the Senate, presents a grave question, and elicits much feeling.

Reconstruction.—Mr. STEVENS (Un., Pa.) offered a substitute for the bill to provide for a republican government for States overthrown or subverted by rebellion, declaring that the Confederate States, by waging an unjust war, have no right to claim exemption from the extreme rigors and rights of war. That none of the States which have seceded with the consent of a majority of their citizens can be tolerated and considered as within the Union, so as to be allowed a representation in Congress, or take part in the political Government. That they cannot participate in our amendments thereto are proposed, they can be adopted by a vote of three-fourths of the non-seceding States. Whenever the Federal forces conquer the seceding States, they shall be regarded as separate Territories, and be represented in the House of Representatives the same as other Territories.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30.

SENATE.

Rights of Negroes.—Mr. SUMNER introduced a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate the opinion of the Attorney-General as to the rights of colored persons in the army and elsewhere.

National Currency bill.—The amendment of the Senate Committee taxing banks, was passed without amendment.

The bill was then reported to the Senate.

HOUSE.

Pay of Colored Soldiers.—The Senate amendment was read, and in which the Committee on Ways and Means recommended a concurrence as follows:

That colored persons mustered into the military service shall receive the same uniform, clothing, arms, equipments, rations, medical and hospital attendance, pay and emolu-

ments, as white soldiers, from and after the 1st of January, 1864; and every person of color hereafter mustered into the service shall receive a bounty not exceeding \$100.

This gave rise to an exciting debate, in which Mr. CLAY (Un., Kentucky) charged the Government with stealing negroes.

Mr. ELIOT (Un., Mass.) denied it.

Mr. SCHENCK (Un., Ohio) offered an amendment to the pending Senate amendment, making the equalization of pay commence on the 1st of May, instead of January.

This was disagreed to—55 against 65.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to strike out the word pay.

This was rejected—52 against 83.

The House then agreed to the Senate's amendment about the equality of pay, etc., by Yeas 81, nays 49.

Nays.—Messrs. James C. Allen, Ancona, Brooks, Brown (W. Va.), Chandler, Clay, Cox, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Eldridge, Finck, Grider, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Harris (Ill.), Herrick, Hejman, Kernan, King, Knapp, Law, Lazear, LeBlond, Long, Marcy, McDowell, McKinney, Miller (Pa.), Morris (Ohio), Morrison, Noble, O'Neill (Pa.), Perry, Robinson, Rollins (Mo.), Ross, Scott, Smith, Steele (N. Y.), Stiles, Strouse, Voorhees, Wheeler, White, Wood, Yeaman—49.

The Senate's amendments to the Army appropriation bill were all agreed to, including the following:

All persons of color who have been or may be mustered into the military service of the United States shall receive the same uniform, clothing, arms, equipments, camp equipage, rations, medical and hospital attendance, pay, and emoluments, other than bounty, as other soldiers in the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, of the like arm of the service, from and after the 1st of January, 1864; and that every person of color who shall hereafter be mustered into the service shall receive the same amount of bounty as the President shall order in the different States or parts of States, not exceeding \$100.

Any colored person enlisted and mustered into the service, as a volunteer, under the call of October 7, 1863, for 300,000 men, who was at the time of enlistment, enrolled and subject to draft in the State in which he volunteered, shall receive from the United States the same amount of bounty as was paid white soldiers under said call, not exceeding in any case \$100.

All free persons of color who have been or may be mustered into the military service, shall, from the date of their enlistment, receive the same uniform, clothing, arms, equipments, camp equipage, rations, medical and hospital attendance, pay, emoluments, and bounty, as others of the regular or volunteer forces of the like arm of service, and all enlistments in the regular army may be for the term of three years.

MONDAY, MAY 2.

SENATE.

Rights of Colored Soldiers.—Mr. SUMNER (Un., Mass.) called up his resolution requesting the President to communicate the opinion of the Attorney-General as to the rights of persons of African descent in the Regular and Volunteer service, with accompanying papers. Adopted.

The Soldiers' Home.—Mr. HALE (Un., N. H.) offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the present condition of the Soldiers' Home, the administration of the funds of that institution, and whether some other mode of relief, by pensions or otherwise, would not be for the public interest. Adopted.

National Currency Bill.—The bill to provide a national currency was then presented to the Senate, by the Chair, as reported from the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DAVIS (Cond. Un., Ky.), by unanimous consent, introduced an amendment preventing associations under the act from holding real estate for a longer period than five years. Adopted.

Mr. DAVIS offered an amendment, that after the 31st of December every Association doing business under this act six months after the Rebellion shall be crushed and the authority of the Government restored, be required to redeem with gold and silver their notes and circulation at their several offices. Mr. DAVIS said he was no friend of the present measure in any form. But as the bill was to become a law, it should be made as unobjectionable as possible. He thought his amendment was of the most vital importance. There was never a wholly commercial country on the face of the earth that retained for a considerable time an irredeemable paper currency. The universal practice, by the inexorable rule of the world, was gold and silver. Congress should not change the law of the world. The sooner this present measure was stamped as a temporary expedient, to pass away on the restoration of peace and tranquility, and the laws of money that have regulated the world for eighteen centuries should be resumed, the better for the Government.

Mr. JOHNSON did not deny that this whole measure was one of expediency. No one could indicate the day when the Rebellion would be subdued. As long as the war lasted we could not resume specie payment. The banks established under this bill could not be expected, in six months after the suppression of the Rebellion to redeem their enormous issues in specie, without great financial curtailment and embarrassment. We should be very cautious in fixing a period for the resumption of specie payments.

The amendment was rejected.

Pay of Volunteers.—Mr. FESSENDEN reported from the Finance Committee the House bill, appropriating \$25,000,000 for the pay of the volunteers called out for 100 days, with a recommendation that it pass.

Mr. HALE opposed the measure as unwise. While he would keep faith with every man called out by the Government, he should oppose this resolution as eminently unwise.

Mr. FESSENDEN said, whatever might be his individual opinions of the wisdom of the call, they had been offered and accepted by the Commander-in-Chief, and he should vote to appropriate the amount required.

After debate the bill was put on its passage, and the result was 22 yeas to 13 nays, but as no quorum had voted, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Restoration of Rebellious States.—The House took up the resolution of Mr.

Harding (Rep. State, Ky.), offered last December, declaring:

That the Union is not dissolved, and that whenever the Rebellion in any one of the Seceded States shall be put down or subdued, either by force or voluntary submission to the authority of the Constitution and laws, such State shall be restored to all its rights and privileges under the Constitution of such State and the Constitution of the United States, including the right to regulate, order and control its own domestic institutions free from all legislative or Executive control.

Laid on the table by a vote of 67 to 56.

The Proclamation abolishing Slavery.—Mr. FRANK (Un., N. Y.) presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New-York, affirming and declaring that the proclamation of President Lincoln declaring the "extinction of Slavery" was not only a necessity, but a wise, statesmanlike, and constitutional measure, and should be made the fixed law of the land, and requested the Representatives and instructing the Senators from that State to support an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting Slavery in any State.

The resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

State Rights.—The House took up Mr. WADSWORTH'S (Rep. State, Ky.) resolution declaring that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved respectively to the States or to the people, and that the Executive can neither directly nor indirectly exercise any of the powers thus reserved, or lawfully restrict or obstruct the exercise thereof by the people.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Un., Ill.) moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on the Rebellious States.

Mr. COX (Dem., Ohio) moved to lay it upon the table, in order to get a square vote upon it.

The motion was disagreed to by 118 in the negative.

Mr. COX now asked for a vote directly on the resolution, which he said merely affirmed the language of the Constitution; but the House referred it to the Select Committee on the Rebellious States by a vote of 70 against 50.

The Indian Depredations in Minnesota.—The House passed the bill appropriating over a million of dollars to indemnify citizens of Minnesota for losses sustained and depredations committed by the Sioux Indians in that State, the amount being in accordance with the report of the commission on that subject.

Aid for Refugee Indians.—The House also passed the Senate bill appropriating \$223,000 to enable refugee Indians in Kansas to return to their homes in the Cherokee country, and for their relief.

Relief for Deported Indians.—The House also passed the bill for the relief of the Weas and other Indians, making an appropriation to reimburse them for their losses by the abstraction of their bonds from the Interior Department.

Benefit and better Management of Indians.—Mr. WISDOM (Un., Minn.), who had reported the preceding bills from the Committee on Indian Affairs, also reported one for the benefit and better management of the Indians. It was passed, and provides as follows:

It shall be lawful for the President to remove any tribe or tribes to any of the public reservations he may deem necessary and proper, and take measures for stimulating them to habits of industry.

Case of Gen. Blair and Gen. Schenck.—A message was received from the President, communicating documents, relative to the re-appointment of Gen. Blair and Gen. Schenck, which were referred to the Committee on Elections.

Reconstruction.—The bill to guarantee a Republican Government to States subverted or overthrown by the rebellion, was debated between Messrs. LONGYEAR and STEVENS, (Un.) and Messrs. DENNISON and STRAUSS, (Dem.)

THE WAR.

North Carolina.—The account of the capture of Plymouth, which we published last week, is confirmed. Gen. Wessels fought heroically to the last. The rebel loss was heavy. They admit their number of killed to be 1700. It is said that the forces of the enemy are concentrating to resist an advance by Gen. Grant, and there is consequently no serious apprehension of an attack on Newbern or Washington. It is however stated that our forces are fully adequate to resist any attack, should one be made. The rebel ram *Ranoke* was injured in the recent fight, and is being repaired.

Louisiana.—New Orleans intelligence to the 24th, represents that Gen. Banks occupies a strongly fortified position on the Red River, and that the rebels manifest a disposition to attack him. Skirmishing was in progress, and a battle was imminent. There was a rumor to the effect that Gen. Steele had occupied Sheveport, but it is not credited. The portion of Admiral Porter's fleet which went up the Red River previous to the three day's battle, returned to Grand Ecore on the 13th. On their way down, the gunboats were obliged to run the gauntlet of a formidable rebel battery, but replied to the fire so successfully as to drive the rebels from their guns. The arrival of the fleet at Grand Ecore enabled Gen. Banks to procure a supply of ammunition of which he stood greatly in need. It is stated that Gen. A. J. Smith's division had crossed the Red River, and was marching to establish communications with Gen. Steele's army. Meantime, a dispatch from St. Louis states that advices from Camden, Ark., (no date) announced that Gen. Steele, having formed a junction with Gen. Thayer, now occupied that place, which was strongly fortified, and capable of repelling any attack which might be made. It was

further stated that Gen. Steele had 20,000 men, and was able to cope with the entire force of Kirby Smith.

Guerrillas on the Red and Mississippi Rivers are very annoying.

Army of the Potomac.—It is stated that Gen. Grant has not fully completed his arrangements for opening the campaign. The rebels are concentrating all their strength to resist his advance. Lee's army is said to number over 100,000 men. It is stated that our troops, in a recent reconnaissance, to Madison Court House, burned the place to ashes.

The Payment of Colored Troops.—The House has agreed to the Senate amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, equalizing the pay of colored and white soldiers from and after Jan. 1st, 1864. Colored soldiers hereafter mustered in may receive a bounty not exceeding \$100. It is further stated that on a case submitted by Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, the Attorney-General of the United States has given an opinion that under the existing statutes all colored soldiers are entitled from the date of their muster-in to the same pay and allowances as white soldiers. Such a decision would overrule that of the War Department, and under the ordinary rule of action by the Government, would result in the payment to the colored troops of wages from the date of their entrance into service.

A Successful Expedition.—On the 21st inst. an expedition in boats from the gunboats *Nippon* and *Fort Jackson*, under command of Capt. Brock of the *Nippon*, proceeded to within seven miles of Washington, N. C., where they succeeded in destroying the North Carolina Salt Works and other property valued at over \$100,000, and brought away 55 prisoners, workers in the salt mines.

Skirmishes.—A dispatch from Cincinnati states that a detachment of the 45th Kentucky, of Hobson's division, under Capt. Adams, attacked the Rebels in Brent Hill County, Ky., killed 4 and captured 16 men and 24 horses. Capt. Adams then pushed forward and defeated Everett's command, killing 2 of his officers and capturing 35 men.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Chattanooga, says that on the 23d the rebels attacked our pickets near Nickajack Gap, killing five, wounding seven and capturing nineteen. Some of our men were killed after surrendering, and several of the wounded were cruelly butchered as they lay on the field.

Naval Items.—A vessel, supposed to be a Rebel privateer, showing the American flag, chased a Prussian vessel in latitude 21° 27', longitude 40 12, on the 1st of March. She mounted six guns and carried about 150 men. After a brief chase she ran southward.

Com. S. C. Rowan, of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, has forwarded to the Navy Department a communication from Capt. J. DeCamp, written on board the United States steamer *Wabash*, off Charleston, S. C., under date of April 19th, in which that officer relates the supposed sinking of the rebel torpedo boat which sank the *Housatonic*. It appears that on the night of the 18th the deck officer of the *Wabash* discovered a dark object about about 150 yards distant from that vessel, which corresponded in shape and movements to the torpedo boat. It moved rapidly up against the tide, till opposite the mainmast, and then turned and stood directly for the ship. The men of the *Wabash* quickly rushed to their quarters upon the beat of the gong, and when the supposed torpedo boat was about fifty yards distant round shot were fired at her from each of the spar-deck guns. A round shot is supposed to have struck and sunk her, as she was seen no more after the first fire, and the second volley struck in the immediate vicinity of the first.

LATER.

The Fort Pillow Massacre.—Result of the Congressional Investigation.—The worst reports confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 2, 1864.

The Sub-Committee on the Conduct of the War (Senator Wade and Representative Gooch) have returned from Fort Pillow. They took fifty seven depositions, all of which more than confirm the newspaper accounts of the massacre. They say that it would be impossible to exaggerate the cruelties committed. Among the witnesses who were examined is the negro who was buried alive, and who dug himself out of his own grave. There is no doubt of the fact that one or more persons were nailed through their flesh to pieces of wood, and then burnt alive. Not only on the day of the surrender were such fiendish acts perpetrated, but on the next day, in cold blood. The victims seen by the Committee were some of them pierced and cut in the face and eyes with bayonets and swords, while other parts of their bodies were smashed and disfigured either by steel or lead.

A Cavalry expedition from the Army of the Potomac returned on Monday, after having visited Leesburg, Rectortown, and Upperville. Near Upperville a portion of Mosby's guerrilla band was encountered, when a sharp fight ensued, which resulted in the loss to the Rebels of two killed and four wounded, and twenty-three taken prisoners. Col. Lowell lost three men killed and four wounded.

A Richmond paper says that provisions are scarce in that city, and that the town people will have to live on half rations until the county people, who have provisions to spare shall have heard of the defeat of Grant's army.

Capture of Sixteen Prisoners by the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment.—On the night of Friday, the 23d inst., the 54th Massachusetts (colored) Regiment gained for themselves laurels which will be willingly accorded to them by the other troops in the Department. On the occasion in question a party of 16 Rebels launched boats from James Island with the evident view of passing down our lines on the west side of Morris Island in order to gain a little information with reference to the disposition of our troops in that locality.

The night was quite dark, consequently, by no means unfavorable for the accomplishment of the Rebel design. But as luck would have it, our men doing picket duty on the creek, were too vigilant for the interest of the Rebels, and as they came down in their rickety skiffs,

they were, at a favorable moment, challenged by a detachment of the 54th. Failing to give a satisfactory response they were ordered to lay by their arms, by which, with which command they readily complied, and, as would be naturally supposed, it was not long before they were in our possession as prisoners of war.

[Fort Royal New South, April 30.]

Released Union Prisoners.—*Their miserable condition.*—BALTIMORE, May 3.—The American special Annapolis letter says:

The flag of truce steamer New York arrived at the Naval Academy wharf yesterday morning from City Point, with thirty-four paroled officers and three hundred and sixty-four men. Such was the condition of the latter that every man of them were admitted to the hospital.

"One hundred and fifty of them had to be carried from the boat on stretchers and cars. Their looks and words abundantly prove that their miserable condition has been produced by starvation, and many are undoubtedly past the reach of medicine or nourishment.

"Among the officers is Colonel Rose, of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania regiment, who was the Chief Engineer of the Tunnel, by which so many of our officers escaped in February last, he having been recaptured."

POLITICAL.

The following CALL has been handed us for publication, and appears in many other journals.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

After having labored ineffectually to defer, as far as was in our power, the critical moment, when the attention of the People must inevitably be fixed upon the selection of a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the country; after having interrogated our conscience and consulted our duty as citizens; obeying at once the sentiment of a mature conviction and a profound affection for the common country, we feel ourselves impelled on our own responsibility to declare to the People that the time has come for all independent men, jealous of their liberties and of the national greatness, to confer together and unite to resist the swelling invasion of an open, shameless, and unrestrained patronage which threatens to engulf under its destructive wave the rights of the People, the liberty and dignity of the Nation.

Deeply impressed with the conviction that, in a time of revolution, when the public attention is turned exclusively to the success of armies, and is consequently less vigilant of the public liberties, the patronage derived from the organization of an army of a million of men, and an administration of affairs which seeks to control the remotest parts of the country in favor of its Supreme Chief, constitute a danger seriously threatening to the stability of republican institutions; we declare that the principle of *One Term*, which has now acquired nearly the force of law by the consecration of time, ought to be inflexibly adhered to in the approaching elections.

We further declare that we do not recognize in the Baltimore Convention the essential conditions of a truly National Convention. Its proximity to the centre of all the interested influences of the Administration, its distance from the centre of the country, its mode of convocation, the corrupting practices to which it has been and inevitably will be subjected, do not permit the people to assemble there with any expectation of being able to deliberate at full liberty. Convinced as we are, that in presence of the critical circumstances in which the Nation is placed, it is only in the energy and good sense of the People that the general safety can be found; satisfied that the only way to consult it is to indicate a central position to which every one may go, without too much expenditure of means and time, and where the assembled People, far from all Administrative influence, may consult freely and deliberate peaceably with the presence of the greatest possible number of men whose known principles guarantee their sincere and enlightened devotion to the rights of the people and to the preservation of the true basis of republican government; we earnestly invite our Fellow-Citizens to unite at Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday, the thirty-first of May next, for consultation and concert of action in respect to the approaching Presidential election.

B. GRAY BROWN, MISSOURI. ARD. VAN ANTWERP, NEW YORK. F. C. ANDREWS, MAINE. PETER ENGLISH, WISCONSIN. GEORGE FIELD, NEW YORK. JOHN GILLEN, " W. H. HARRIS, " K. HENRY, MASS. E. P. DENNING, Dist. of Col. L. S. DODD, IOWA. E. M. DAVIS, PA. FRED. KAPP, NEW YORK. ERNEST PURVIS, ILLINOIS. JOHN J. SAKRY, NEW YORK. EMIL PRIESTER, MISSOURI. ERNEST SCHWARTZ, ILLINOIS. WALTER H. SMITH, OHIO. P. W. KENTON, NEW YORK. PH. STOFFELMAN, NEW YORK. JAMES S. TOLSON, MISSOURI. J. QUINCY WESTON, MAINE. and THOS. CHAPMAN, MISSOURI.

Of the People's Committee.

In connexion with the above CALL we publish the following

Letter from Wendell Phillips.

JUDGE STALL: DEAR SIR: Since you asked my judgment as to the course to be taken in nominating a candidate for the Presidency, I have been requested to sign a call for a Convention for that purpose, to meet at Cleveland, in May next.

Let me tell you the national policy I advocate:

Subdue the South as rapidly as possible. The moment territory comes under our flag, reconstruct States thus: confiscate and divide the lands of rebels; extend the right of suffrage broadly as possible to whites and blacks; let the Federal Constitution prohibit slavery throughout the Union, and forbid the States to make any distinction among their citizens, on account of color or race.

I shall make every effort to have this policy pursued. Believing that the present Administration repudiates it, and is carrying us to a point where we shall be obliged either to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy or to reconstruct the Union on terms grossly unjust, intolerable to the masses, and sure soon to result in another war, I earnestly advise an unpurged and independent Convention, like that proposed, to consider public affairs, and nominate for the Presidency a Statesman and a Patriot.

Yours faithfully,

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Boston, April 21, 1864.

Gov. Vance for peace.—A Rebel paper published the following dispatch from Fayetteville, N. C. dated April 22d.

Gov. Vance spoke here to-day before an immense audience. The whole square was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. In his speech he showed that he had been in advance of Gov. Brown and A. H. Stephens, in opposition to the bill to suspend habeas corpus. He read a letter which he addressed to President Davis, protesting against the passage of the bill. He sent letters also to the Senators and Representatives in Congress. He said that he did not take a strong position against the bill in his Wilkesboro speech, because he went there to allay the excitement of the people and to prevent bloodshed. For this reason he did not take as strong ground against the bill as he will before the Legislature in May.

He showed that he was for peace, and that he had written to the President, urging that measures be taken to close the war by negotiations in December last. He paid a handsome tribute to Vice President Stephens. He showed that Holden was not with Governor Brown, in which he said that a Convention of any of the States at present, looking to separate State action, would be unfortunate and injudicious, and would tend to inharmonious action. He states that the only remedy was with the people and their representatives. He said that he had invited Holden to meet him at the appointments made for him by the people. Holden declined because he was a candidate on principle.

The speech was well received, and immense enthusiasm was exhibited by the people during its delivery.

Gen. Fremont. *The Herald* says:—"We have a list of twenty-seven papers that have declared their preference for General Fremont as their candidate for the President."

The Davenport Democrat publishes a private letter from the Western army, in which it is stated that all the German soldiers are for Fremont, and refuse to take such Lincoln papers as the *Illinois Staat Zeitung* and the *Cincinnati Volksblatt*, and that the American soldiers, also, are getting tired of the Lincoln administration.

Fred. Douglass, in his speech in Hartford, a few nights since, said, "Mr. Lincoln is a very honest man, but not my man for the presidency; that Mr. Lincoln is too slow, lacks stamina, has not kept his word to the black soldiers."

Letter of Owen Lovejoy.—The Princeton (Ill.) Republican says:

"The following letter is, perhaps, the last one written by Mr. Lovejoy. It was in answer to one from Mr. J. H. Bryant, requesting his services in procuring the discharge of a hopelessly disabled soldier. With an earnest inquiry as to his health, with an intimation that he, Bryant, feared that his sickness would prove fatal. The personal attention which Mr. Lovejoy gave to this business, even in his death sickness, was characteristic of his faithfulness. The reply about his health, 'I shall come out all right,' is also characteristic of the hope which ever buoyed him up. The close of his letter shows that his life idea, freedom, was the great subject of his thoughts:

"WASHINGTON, D. C. March 15, 1864.

"Dear Sir: I went in person and presented the case of the young man to the War Department. I cannot tell what will be the result, but I think he will be discharged.

"I shall come out all right. I am going to leave the city for a time, to get rid of the applicants who dog me so that I have no peace. I hope to return in two or three weeks with strength to advocate my bill for universal emancipation, and to exculpate the fathers and clear up the constitution from the charges of pro-slavery men.

"Very truly yours,

OWEN LOVEJOY,

"J. H. Bryant, Princeton, Ill."

A Female Rebel Mail Carrier sentenced.—The Pittsburgh Chronicle of Saturday says: "On Friday, Miss Sallie Pollock, a resident of Cumberland, Maryland, arrived in this city, under charge of Lieutenant Neidart, of the Sixth Virginia Infantry, she having been sentenced to imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary until the conclusion of the war. Captain Birmingham refused to receive the prisoner, unless she was subjected to the regular prison discipline. The Lieutenant refused to deliver up the prisoner under these conditions, and she was given into the custody of Captain Wright, to await orders from General Sigel. She is accordingly under guard at the Girard House. The prisoner was convicted before a military commission held in Cumberland, Md., on the 11th inst., of being a rebel mail carrier, and was sentenced to be confined in the Western Penitentiary during the continuance of the war. She is apparently very intelligent, and is well posted in relation to the movements of troops in West Virginia. The prisoner is said to be in very poor health, and is accompanied by a lady, who intended to wait on her, during her imprisonment in the penitentiary. It is probable that she will be transferred to the female prison in Massachusetts."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Garibaldi in London.—An Enthusiastic Reception.—Interesting Incidents.—Garibaldi arrived in London on the 11th instant, and had a most enthusiastic reception. At every stop he was greeted with cheers by an immense multitude, and five hours were occupied by the procession in marching from the railway station to the Duke of Sutherland's mansion—a distance of two or three miles. The London Times observes that "it was a workmen's reception from first to last," and calls it "a liberal interpretation of what a people's welcome means."

The General wore the uniform in which he has always appeared in public in this country—that which he wore as leader of the Montevideo Italian legion—a plain gray capote and Garibaldi hat and red tunic. His feet in the iron shoes made a considerable improvement in the bronzed, hardy vigor of his aspect, as compared with the tired and travel-worn look he wore when he landed at Southampton. His lameness, however, seemed as permanent as when he limped from the Ripon, and without the aid of his stick it was evident that walking would be a slow and most laborious effort.

As he advanced to the platform to the place where he was to receive the addresses, ladies sometimes offered their hands to him over the barriers, and then his ordinarily sad expression of countenance at once changed, as with the most winning courtesy he turned to press their hands, and always had for each fair partisan a word or two of English to thank them for the honor they did him. A little child was put forward to present him with a bouquet; but he scarcely looked at the flowers, as with the most perfectly natural and fatherly manner he took the child in his arms, kissed it, patted its curls, and tried as well as he was able to speak to it in English. Little as this incident was, it was so unexpected, and, above all, so perfectly simple and natural, that it did more than elicit applause—it seemed to establish familiar and domestic relation between Garibaldi and all the ladies present. For the rest of the way down the platform he seemed almost bewildered by the intense enthusiasm of his welcome, but once on the dais, he turned with the simple dignity that is natural to him, and with his calm, melancholy look, remained to receive the addresses.

After the formal reception, Garibaldi found a resting place at Stafford House, where the Duke of Sutherland gave him a hearty welcome, and the Earl of Shaftesbury and other members of the nobility were in waiting to offer their congratulations.

The Irish papers continue to report an extensive emigration from Ireland to the United States. No fewer than three hundred persons, for instance, have left Sligo, that number including forty from Lord Palmerston's estates. His lordship, it is said, provided for the passage and outfit of these forty persons.

A refugee from Texas. Mr. Fredrick K. Summer, made a statement before the Union League Club last week. He explained the facts of the early struggles of the Unionists with the secessionists; the gradual triumph of the latter; the barbarities practised by the rebels in hanging loyalists, including the old men, and in putting them to death by torture. The lecture was an effective exposition of the spirit of cruelty existing not only in Texas, but everywhere within the limits of the rebellion.

The future Empress of Mexico (if Maximilian is successful) has just turned author, and issued privately "Souvenirs de Voyage a bord de la Fontaine," and "Un Hiver dans l'île de Madère."

A mercurial clock has been invented and is in use in England, sold for two shillings of our money, which is described as resembling a thermometer, the hands being marked on a scale. Each day it is reversed, and this is all the attention it requires.

General Neal Dow, suffering from the effects of his recent incarceration, is seriously ill at his residence, in Portland, Maine.

Prospects of the Wheat Crop.—Some of the Western papers have said much about the effects of a bad winter upon the growing wheat, but after careful inquiry the *Cincinnati Gazette* does not anticipate a diminution to exceed one third, and even this is probably an excessive estimate of the damage. The *Gazette* concludes an article as follows:—

It is safe to say that the average wheat crop of these States should be this year at least 200,000,000 of bushels. On the supposition that there will be two-thirds of a crop, the deficiency will reach 66,000,000 of bushels, which at present prices would leave the farmers short about \$90,000,000. They will therefore perceive the necessity of directing unusual attention to the crops.

It should be noticed, however, that while the month of April has thus far been unfavorable for the preliminary labor of the cornfield, it has been exceedingly propitious to the development of the wheatfield. Where it was then in the ground it will be found that the slow growth consequent upon the cool weather will insure much larger stools, and where little was expected much will be gathered. A warm April would have shot the stalks rapidly forward with less development at the base.

On the whole, under the stimulus of high prices, it is quite probable that the agricultural products of these States will fully equal an average year in quantity, and the value thereof be much greater than that of any previous year, especially when measured by the value of land; that is, the greenback value of the production for 1864 will purchase more land in these States than the gold value realized at any previous time.

Miss Florence Nightingale has sent a donation of £10 to the Relief Committee at Sheffield, of which town she is a native. Miss Nightingale is entirely confined to a sick-bed.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Savings Bank has refused to pay any interest on deposits after April 1. The Wilmington Journal of the 12th instant says much activity prevails at the armory and arsenal at Fayetteville, and they have advertised for a large number of blacksmiths.

Death of Commodore W. D. Porter.—Commodore W. D. Porter, the eldest son of old Commodore David Porter, and the eldest brother of Admiral David D. Porter, Red River, died in this city, Sunday, May 1st, of disease of the heart.

Commodore Porter was a Louisianian by birth. He entered the navy in 1823 as a boy

on board the United States ship *Franklin*, under command of Commodore Stewart, and received an excellent naval education under Commodores Hull, Chauncey, Patterson and Rogers. He projected and was the founder of the present light-house system; was through the whole Mexican war, where he did noble service; in 1855 was placed on a retired list by a Secret Navy Board; four years after he was restored to his rank as commander by President Buchanan; was then appointed to the command of the United States ship *St. Marys*, and did important service on the Pacific coast. On the outbreak of the rebellion he was ordered home from the Pacific; and though he had property in Virginia, and many of his family were in the rebel cause, still he proved faithful to the Government, and laying aside all personal considerations, tendered his aid in putting down the rebellion, and was assigned to a boat which was built chiefly under his superintendence. He christened it after his father's ship, the *Essex*. At the battle of Fort Henry, he ran up within 150 yards of the fort, and fought with courage and effect, until scalded by the steam issuing from the boiler, the thick plates of which had been penetrated by a ball. He said he went into the fight with high colors, and, though disabled, the Stars and Stripes still waved as he floated back. He also commanded the *Essex* at the attack on Fort Donelson, and fought his way in the same boat past all the batteries from Cairo to New-Orleans. He destroyed the ram *Arkansas* last in 1862, above Baton Rouge. After this event he was promoted from Captain to Commodore—being the third instance in our naval history in which promotion from Commander to Commodore has taken place. After this he did little more active work in our service. He came to our City where he resided some length of time. He has been sick some two months.

Birthday of the Czar of Russia.—Monday, May 2nd, being the birthday of Alexander the First, the present Czar of Russia, was observed with becoming respect by all the foreign vessels of war at this port, as well as by the American forts and batteries around the city. At twelve o'clock precisely, an American salute was fired from the fine American steam frigate *Niagara*, and another immediately afterwards from Castle William, on Governor's Island. These were handsomely replied to by the Russian war frigates and the Swedish corvette in the North river. All the Russian war vessels were nicely decorated with bunting displaying to much advantage the American flag, which floated conspicuously with the flags of all nations. The British royal mail steamer *Australasian*, also exhibited the British ensign and American and Russian flags from her fore, aft and middle topgallants. These were much looked upon. At five o'clock, the Russian ships discharged another salvo of artillery, which was the signal for lowering the bunting, after which the brave Russian tars spent the evening in a very convivial way. A private entertainment was given by the Russian Consul, R. Ostensacken, at this port, in the evening, to a select party, at which appropriate toasts and speeches were made.

Aid for East Tennessee Orphans.—The Children's Aid Society of this city have been requested by the Secretary of the Christian Commission in Tennessee, the Rev. E. P. Smith, to provide homes in the West for about 50 orphan children of East Tennessee, made orphans by the calamities of this war. They are the sons and daughters of those faithful loyalists who have lost everything for their country. Their unhappy condition appeals to every lover of the Union, and especially to those of us who have escaped the most serious losses and evils of this war. They are the destitute children of the nation. They need above all, good and kind homes, in which to grow up. This society are not permitted by their charter, which limits their work to the children of New York and vicinity, to appropriate their own funds for the aid of these children, but they will gladly offer their machinery for such an act of humanity. They accordingly ask from the public liberal donations to be used for the food, clothing and care of these children, the expense of the journey and of watching over their welfare in the future. They propose about the 11th of May to send out their experienced Western Agent, Mr. Tracy, to meet this little company of American orphans and to place them in the best Western homes open to them. Donations may be sent to the Treasurer, J. E. Williams, Metropolitan Bank, or to the President, Wm. A. Booth, No. 95 Front Street, or to the Secretary, C. L. Brace, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor Place.

Commodore Wilkes has been sentenced to a public reprimand, by the Secretary of the Navy, and suspension from duty for three years, for disobedience of orders, insubordination, refusing obedience to general orders, &c.

FOREIGN.

Europe.—The City of Baltimore, Bremen, and Europa have arrived, European news is to the 17th. The principal subject which engrosses England is the visit of Gen. Garibaldi. He entered London on the 11th, where he was the recipient of one of the greatest ovations the capital of England has ever witnessed. On the 15th he had a magnificent public reception at the Crystal Palace, when several flags were presented to him. At a banquet given in his honor by the Duchess of Sutherland it is remarked that only two foreign Embassadors, those of the United States and Turkey were present. The pirate *Florida* had entered a Spanish port, her application for a supply of coal at a Portuguese port having been refused. The English Government still retains possession of the gunboat *Alexandra*, but was ready to deliver her up to the owners on application. The Archduke Maximilian received the Mexican deputation on the 10th, and officially notified them of his acceptance of the Mexican throne. In a speech to the deputation he expressed his belief that the tender of the Mexican Crown was in accordance with the wishes of an over-ruled majority of the people. On the 14th the new made Emperor left Miramar for Rome, whither he was going to seek the benediction of the Pope, upon receiving which he intended to embark at once for Mexico. A

Convention between Louis Napoleon and Maximilian has been concluded, which provided for the reduction of the French army of occupation to 25,000. The new Emperor has already appointed Embassadors to some of the European Courts. The Allied forces continue to besiege Duppel. Some fighting has occurred in which the Danes claim to have been victorious. The Danes have blockaded Dantzig and Pillau. The London conference on the Schleswig Holstein question was to be opened on the 20th.

Mexico.—No further changes of importance have occurred in Mexico. The Archduke Maximilian is now on his way to his new Empire; We shall look for stirring news when he reaches his destination.

Central and South America.—By the arrival of the *Champion* we have later news from Central and South America. There are indications of a new war in the United States of Colombia, as the State of Antioquia has not yet submitted to the Federal Government. The Congress of San Salvador has agreed to take part in the Confederation of the South American States against foreign intervention.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *City of Washington* and the *Belgian* we have five days later intelligence from Europe. The news is quite important.

Duppel was carried by storm, by the German Allies on the 18th of April, after a fierce conflict. The Danes evacuated the works and retreated to the Island of Alsens. The Danish report shows that their army lost four hundred officers, ten thousand six hundred men and ninety guns. It was said that the Prussian loss amounted to two generals, sixty officers and six hundred privates, killed and wounded. The German troops were ordered to occupy the whole provinces of Jutland, and to lay siege to Fredericia immediately. In the meantime the Conference had had an informal organization in London, and debates, without result, had taken place in the British Parliament on the subject of the war. The French press still advocated Napoleon's plan of the election of a government by the people of the duchies of Schleswig Holstein.

A Hamburg telegram says the Danes have made a prize of the German screw-steamer *Bavaria*, which traded between Hamburg and New-York. Four other ships are named as having fallen into the hands of the Danish cruisers.

Garibaldi's tour in England has been brought to a sudden halt, and the General is preparing to return to Caprera. It is said that his health was injuriously affected by the excitement produced by the *Fetes*, and that the physicians recommended this course. It is asserted, on the other hand, that the British government, influenced by Napoleon, have requested him to leave, and also that the Cabinet thought that the popular agitation in England had reached a fever height. The Paris *Moniteur*, Lord Palmerston and Lord Clarendon deny any action by Napoleon in the matter. Garibaldi received the freedom of the city of London subsequently, and promised to visit some rural districts. The sum of £2,000 had been subscribed at the Duke of Sutherland's as the commencement of a fund to make a permanent provision for the General and his family.

The Emperor and Empress of Mexico received a royal and diplomatic reception in Rome. They left that city on the 20th ult., for Civita Vecchia, to embark for Mexico. They had an audience of the Pope on the 19th of April, and his Holiness returned the visit. Maximilian's minister to France had presented his credentials in Paris. Napoleon had recommended a reduction in the taxes of France, in consequence of the coming payment of an instalment of the Mexican indemnity.

P. S. The *Scotia* has just arrived, with two days later news. Garibaldi left London on April 22, for the seat of the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, and was to embark for Caprera on April 26. On April 21 he was entertained by 200 members of the Reform Club. On April 22 he breakfasted with a party of American citizens at the residence of the United States Consul, and in emphatic terms expressed his regard for the United States, and his readiness to offer his services to President Lincoln in the war against the Slave Power. Much dissatisfaction continued to be expressed at his sudden departure, and political motives were generally imputed to Garibaldi's advisers. The Prince of Wales travelled from Sandringham to London, on April 22, for the purpose of paying a visit to Garibaldi. The Prince met the General at Stafford House, and remained with him it is said, for upwards of an hour. The Paris journals attach much importance to the declaration of the House of Representatives in Washington against the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico. The *Independence* intimates that the new Emperor has retained every eventuality, and that he probably considers himself prepared to brave the hostility of the United States. Maximilian had sailed from Rome, with the blessing of the Pope. There was nothing new in the situation in Denmark. The King of Prussia was visiting his army, and congratulating the troops that stormed the works of Duppel. Preparations were making for pushing into Jutland. Mr. Thayer, the American consul-general in Egypt, is dead.

Family Miscellany.

For the Principia.

BEAUTIFUL MAY.

Beautiful May
Is here to-day,
Unheralded,
Not by sunshine, or by song
Of the birds unheard so long,
But by merry, merry throng
Of rain-drops, softly falling
On dry earth, upward calling
Life within.

Sleeper awake!
Our joy partake!
Hear them say,
Winter's reign is over, gone,
Both from hillside and from lawn,
Tis the long awaited dawn
Of springtime's festal morning,
For May, the earth adorning,
Comes to-day.

Messenger fair,
From realms of air
Speed your way;
As with music, sweet and low,
Patter, patter, down you go,
Feels my heart a warmer glow,
And joins, with fondest yearning,
To hail the sweet returning
Dawn of May.

Never had king
A heralding
Welcomed so,
As the waiting earth, to-day,
Greets these harbingers of May.
Catching every drop, till they,
The soil with moisture filling,
Her veins with new life thrilling,
Cease to flow.

Joyful to hear
That May is near,
Ope their eyes
Grasses robed in sunny green,
Violets of lovely mien,
Fair as fairy form e'er seen,
The tiny rain drops meeting,
With kiss of happy greeting,
As they rise.

Beautiful May,
A royal way
Spreads for thee,
By these prattling drops of rain,
Falling over hill and plain,
Making Nature smile again,
Like Eden, in the dawning
Of her primeval morning—
Bright to see.

ELLIE NEAL.

GROWING OLD TOGETHER.

You have promised that, through life,
We shall journey heart united,
Husband fond, and faithful wife,
And I trust the vow thus plighted.
Hand in hand, and side by side,
Through life's storms and sunny weather,
We will our one fortune bide,
And at last grow old together.

What if time's unsparring wing
Of some pleasures has bereft us?
Let us not, by murmuring,
Lose the many that are left us.
What though youth and bloom depart,
Swift as birds on lightest feather?
Why repine with feeble heart?
Shall we not grow old together?

Few indeed have been our years,
Yet enough our hearts to bind, love!
And to show how many tears
In life's brightest cup we find, love!
Since our united youth,
We were sported on the heather,
Dearest, 'tis meet, in truth,
That we should grow old together.

THE SHEPHERD LAD.

FROM THE GERMAN OF UHLAND.

The handsome shepherd watched, while grazed
His flock before the castle gate;
The maiden from the ramparts gazed,
Then grew her longing great.

The winds to him her sweet words bear:
"O might I come down there to thee!
How white the lambs look, playing there!
How red the roses be!"

The lad admiring cried in turn:
"O might thou come down here to me!
Thy cheeks than roses redder burn!
Thine arms, how white they be!"

With uncomplaining heart he drove
Each morn his flock the castle by;
There stood and gazed, till he his love
Upon the wall should spy.

Then to her, friendly, he would cry:
"Good morn, my little princess fine!"
And sweet floats downward her reply:
"I thank thee, shepherd mine!"

The spring came back, the winter fled,
The flowers their bright young faces wore;
The shepherd to the castle sped,
The face came back no more.

He cried aloud with trembling tongue:
"Good morn, my little princess fine!"
A spirit voice sweet o'er him rung:
"Farewell, thou shepherd mine!"

A St. Louis paper notes a footprint in a rock which is thus described: "It is the perfect impress of an Indian foot with the moccasin on, and was taken out of a solid rock, two and a half feet below the surface of the strata, when quarrying the wharf at Arrow Rock, in Saline county. The impression is rough, because there had been no action of the water upon it. Mr. H. C. Miller, of Arrow Rock, who presents it to us, saw this footprint when it was excavated. When was the impression of the foot made?"

THE MEAL-HUNTER.

For the Principia.

A family nuisance almost as familiar as the professional gossip, is the person who keeps posted, to a second, on the meal hours of her acquaintances, and who knows the "good-dinner" days and the "hash" days quite as well as the housekeeper herself. The household economy of her entire circle of trade, for I cannot say friends, is thoroughly familiar to her. Test her knowledge by asking her how much it costs Mr. Brown to live, and in five minutes she will show you the exact figures, and, if you are very sceptical furnish a balance sheet, on which you may find the amount of his income, together with what Mrs. Brown gets from home, set against house rent, pew rent, if he pays it, servant's hire, and little etceteras. Persevere, and you will finally ascertain just how much Mr. Brown is ahead or behind the world, at the end of the year. She makes it her business to know all these family data, because her bread and butter depend on it. As for her home, she usually has none. You will find, upon inquiry, that she occupies a room "without board," in the attic of some convenient house, from which she surveys her neighbors, intent upon whom she may devour.

As she promenades the streets, out for a day's raid, there is a general closing of window blinds, as her "friends" behold her unwelcome figure, and more falsehoods on the part of housemaids who answer the door, are chargeable to her account, than to all other callers who get the answer to their ring—"Not at home." However, she understands this stratagem perfectly, and therefore keeps in ambush, until she sees Mrs. A.'s particular friend about to ascend the steps of the house she is determined to besiege, when she darts around the corner, just in time to be ushered in, on the skirts of the caller—and then she is never known to leave until she has "bagged her game." As her unfortunate victim passes through the dining-room, on the way to meet her guest in the reception room, she says to Bridget, "Put another plate on the table; that everlasting Miss — is here to-day, and, of course, she'll stay to lunch." To herself she says: "Well, Miss — will tell me all about that affair at the Brown's, so I'll not begrudge her the tea and sandwich!"

When Miss — is comfortably seated at the table of her hostess, she tells all about the Brown affair—for of course she knows!—and, while doing so, worms all the scandal she can out of Mrs. A., so that her stock may not become diminished. Superlatively happy is she, if she succeeds in making herself so agreeable to Mrs. A. as to secure an invitation to remain to dinner, and from that time until she leaves the house, her tongue is in full play.

Now, my lady friends, the meal-hunter's occupation would be gone, were there not a taste for scandal among those who patronize her. No one knows this better than she, and she plies her trade accordingly, maintaining an infinitely higher position in the social scale than her poorer, but more honest sisters, who toil at the washtub, or with the needle.

If you sincerely wish to rid yourselves of the meal-hunter, you have only to act the Christian—you profess to be, by manifesting your disapprobation of tale bearing, and your determination to hear as well as speak only good of your neighbors.

A MOTHER.

THE WORTH OF COURTESY.

A few years ago, on a radiant spring afternoon, two men, who, from their conversation, appeared to be foreigners, stopped before a gate of one of our large workshops in Boston for the manufacture of locomotive engines. Entering a small office, the elder of the two men inquired of the superintendent in attendance if he would permit them to inspect the works.

"You can pass in and look about, if you please," said the superintendent, vexed, apparently, at being interrupted in the perusal of his newspaper. He then scanned the two strangers more closely. They were respectably but plainly dressed, and evidently made no pretensions to official dignity of any kind.

"Is there any one who can show us over the establishment, and explain matters to us?" asked Mr. Wolfe, the elder of the strangers.

"You must pick your own way, gentlemen," replied the superintendent; "we are all too busy to attend to every party that comes along. I'll thank you not to interrupt the workmen by asking questions."

It was not so much the manner as the manner of his reply that was offensive to Mr. Wolfe and his companion. It was spoken with a certain official assumption of superiority, mingled with contempt for the visitors, indicating a haughty and selfish temper.

"I think we will not trouble you," said Mr. Wolfe, bowing; and taking his companion's arm, they passed out.

"If there is anything I dislike it is incivility," said Mr. Wolfe to his companion, when they were in the street. "I do not blame the man for not wishing to see us over his establishment; he is no doubt annoyed and interrupted by many heedless visitors; but he might have dismissed us with courtesy. He might have sent us away better content with a gracious refusal than with an ungracious consent."

"Perhaps we shall have better luck here," said the other stranger, and they stopped before another workshop of a similar kind. They were received by a brisk little man, the head clerk, apparently, who, in reply to their request to be shown over the establishment, answered, "Oh, yes: come with me, gentlemen; this way!" So saying, he hurried them along the area strewn with iron bars, broken and rusty wheels of iron, and fragments of old cylinders, into the principal workshop. Here, without stopping to explain any one thing, he led the strangers along with the evident intention of getting rid of them as soon as possible. When they paused where the workmen were rivetting the external castings of a boiler, the clerk looked at his watch, tapped his right foot against an iron tube, and showed other signs of impatience. Whereupon Mr. Wolfe remarked, "We will not detain you any longer sir," and with his friend, took leave.

"This man is an improvement on the other," said Mr. Wolfe; "but all the civility he has is on the surface; it does not come from the heart. We must look further."

The strangers walked on for nearly half a mile in silence, when one of them pointed to a picture of a locomotive engine with a train of cars underneath. It overtopped a small building not more than ten feet in height, communicating with a yard and workshop.

"Look," said the observer, "there is a machinist whose name is not on our list."

"Probably it was thought too small a concern for our purpose," said his companion. "Nevertheless, let us try it," said Mr. Wolfe.

They entered, and found at the desk a middle-aged man, whose somewhat grimy aspect, and apron round his waist, showed that he divided his labors between the workshop and the counting-room.

"We want to look over your works, if you have no objection."

"It will give me great pleasure to show you all there is to be seen," said the mechanic, with a pleased alacrity, ringing a bell, and telling the boy who entered to take charge of the office. He then led the way, and explained to the strangers the whole process of constructing a locomotive engine. He showed them how the various parts of the machinery were manufactured, and patiently answered all their questions.

He told them of an improved mode of tubing boilers, by which the power of generating steam was increased, and showing with what care he provided for security from bursting. Two hours had passed away. The strangers were delighted with the intelligence displayed by the mechanic, and with his frank, attentive, and unsuspicious manners.

"Here is a man who loves his profession so well, that he takes pleasure in explaining its mysteries to all who can understand them," thought Mr. Wolfe.

"I am afraid we have given you a good deal of trouble," said the other stranger.

"Indeed, gentlemen, I have enjoyed your visit," said the mechanic, "and shall be glad to see you again."

"Perhaps you may," said Mr. Wolfe, and the strangers departed.

Five months afterward, as the mechanic, whose means were quite limited, sat in his office, meditating how hard it was to get business by the side of such large establishments as were his competitors, the two strangers entered. He gave them a hearty welcome, handed chairs, and sat down.

"We come," said Mr. Wolfe, "with a proposition from the Emperor of Russia."

"From the Emperor? Impossible!" "Here are our credentials."

"But, gentlemen," said the now agitated mechanic, "what does this mean? How have I earned such an honor?"

"Simply by your straight-forward courtesy and frankness, combined with professional intelligence," said Mr. Wolfe. "Because we were strangers, you did not think it necessary to treat us with distrust or coldness. You saw we were in earnest in acquainting ourselves with your works, and did not ask, before extending to us your civilities, what letters of introduction we brought. You measured us by the spirit we showed, and not by the dignities we could have exhibited."

The mechanic visited St. Petersburg, and soon after moved his whole establishment there. He had Imperial orders for as many locomotive engines as he could construct. He has lately returned to his own country, and is still receiving large returns from his Russia workshop. And all this prosperity grew out of his unselfish civility to two strangers, one of whom was the secret agent of the Czar of Russia.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES IN POMPEII.—New discoveries are reported from Pompeii. A house has been uncovered, which, to judge from the splendor of its interior, and its almost perfect furniture, must have belonged to a very wealthy proprietor. The dining-room is paved with mosaic. The completely served table is covered with petrified remnants of dishes; and around it are found three divans, or table-beds, of bronze, richly adorned with gold and silver, upon which reposed several skeletons. A great many precious jewels were found near them. On the table stood, among other ornaments, a very beautifully worked statue of Bacchus in silver, with eyes of enamel, a collar of jewels, and precious armlets.

GRAY AND HIS ELEGY.

Sprung of a harsh and unamiable father, but favored with a mother of opposite character, rising from a youth spent in comparatively humble circumstances, Thomas Gray became, in his mature years, a devoted college-student, a poet, a man of refined taste, and an exemplifier of all the virtues. There is not a more irreproachable character in English literature. The portraits of the bard give us the idea of a very good-looking man. He was unfitted, however, for success in society, by an insuperable taciturnity. The only reproach ever intimated against him by his college-associates, was that of fastidiousness. We may fairly suspect the truth on this point to be, that he shrunk from the coarse and boisterous enjoyments in which the greater number of them indulged.

He had a weakness, in the form of a nervous dread of fire. His chamber in St. Peter's College, Cambridge, being in a second-floor, he thought it very likely that, in case of conflagration, his exit by the stairs might be cut off. He therefore caused an iron bar to be fixed by arms projecting from the outside of his window, designing by a rope tied thereto to descend to the ground, in the event of a fire occurring. This excessive caution, as it appeared to his brother collegiats, raised a spirit of practical joking in them; and one evening, not long after the fire-escape had been fixed up, a party of them came from a merry-making, and thundered at the door of Gray, with loud cries of "Fire! fire! fire!" The nervous poet started from bed, flew to his window, and descended by his rope into the vacant ground below, where of course he was saluted with bursts of laughter by his friends. Gray's delicate nature was so much shocked by this rough affair, that he deserted Peter's College, and took up his residence in Pembroke. The window with the iron apparatus is still shown.

Among popular English poems, there is none more deservedly distinguished than Gray's "Elegy." It appeals to a feeling which is all but universal, a tendency to morbidness when alone in a churchyard; and thus it is enabled to take hold of the commonplace minds.

There are several curious circumstances connected with its publication worth recording. For some time after it was written, Gray showed it round among his friends, but said nothing about publishing it. After a time he became bolder, and even allowed copies of it to circulate in manuscript, until, at last, through the carelessness of Horace Walpole, or it may have been from a friendly wish of his to see it universally admired, as he felt it would be, a copy fell into the hands of the editor of *The Magazine of Magazines*, who immediately sent the poet word that he meant to print it. Gray had now no alternative but to print it himself; and accordingly wrote at once to Horace Walpole, with special directions to that end. "I have but one bad way left," he writes, "to escape the honor they would inflict upon me; and therefore am obliged to desire you would make Dodsley print it immediately (which may be done in less than a week's time) from your copy, but without name." It seems, he would have us think it a great infliction to be admired by the public. However, Walpole did as he was bid, and had it printed in all haste, adding an advertisement, at Gray's request, in which he informs the reader that the publication is entirely due to an unavoidable accident. But Dodsley, after all, was too late. It first saw the light in the *Magazine of Magazines*, February, 1751.

The original manuscript of the *Elegy* is still in existence. It is written on four sides of a doubled half sheet of yellow foolscap, in a neat legible hand, with a crow-quill. Gray bequeathed it, among other papers, to Mr. Mason, who wrote his life. Mr. Mason left it, with the rest of the manuscripts, to his curate, Mr. Bright; and Mr. Bright's son sold the lot in 1845, when the "Elegy" fell to Mr. Penn, of Manor House, Stoke Poges, for £100. In 1854, it was again in the market, and was purchased for £131 by Mr. Robert Charles Wrighton.

A photographed facsimile of the original autograph manuscript of "Gray's Elegy" was published in 1862, by Messrs. Sampson Low and Son. Curious and interesting differences exist between the first draft and the printed copy, numerous alterations were afterwards made, and as many as six verses, which appear in the manuscript, were omitted. They are as follows:

The thoughtless World to majesty may bow,
Exalt the brave, and idolize success,
But more to Innocence their safety owe
Than Power and Genius e'er conspired to bless.

And thou who, mindful of the unburied Dead,
Dost in these notes their artless tale relate,
By night and lonely contemplation led
To linger in the lonely walks of Fate;

Hark, how the sacred calm that reigns around
Bids every fierce tumultuous passion cease;
In still accents whispering from the ground
A grateful earnest of eternal peace.

No more, with Reason and thyself at strife,
Give anxious cares and endless wishes room;
But through the cool, sequestered vale of life
Pursue the silent tenor of thy doom.

Him have we seen the greenwood side along,
While o'er the heath we hied, our labors done,
Oft as the woodcock piped her farewell song,
With wistful eyes pursue the setting sun.

There scattered of the earliest of the year,
By hand unseen are frequent violets found;
The robin loves to build and warble there,
And little footsteps lightly print the ground.

Verse 24 originally stood thus:
If chance, that e'er come pensive spirit more
By sympathetic musings here delay'd

With vain, though kind inquiry shall explore
Thy once-loved haunt, this long deserted shade.

Perhaps the most interesting of all the emendations was that made in verse 15 of the printed poem; in which Hampden, Milton, and Cromwell were severally substituted for Cato, Tully, and Cæsar; it is said that this judicious change was suggested by Mason.

AN ALPINE PEASANT'S GIFT TO THE NEW YORK FAIR.

One of the pleasantest and most suggestive gifts sent to the New York Fair, is thus mentioned in the *Tribune* reporter's account of that munificent charity:

"Of all the gifts received for the Fair, perhaps the most touching offering is that given by an Alpine peasant woman in Zurich, Switzerland, a tiny book of pressed Alpine flowers, together with a simple wooden wine cup that formerly belonged to her son, now a soldier in the Union army. On presenting the cup and the little book of flowers, the old woman took a bottle of red Swiss wine from her pocket, and, filling the cup, handed it to the Consul, and then drank herself, saying, 'Here's a health and a greeting to America; God bless my boy's new faderland.' 'God bless it,' replied the Consul, 'and Switzerland too.' The old woman thanked him with tears in her eyes, and went away, leaving her boy's cup, and the Alpine blossom behind her."

An American lady residing in Zurich, Mary H. C. Booth, being at the rooms of the American Consulate when the poor woman came trembling in with her gift, wrote the following impromptu lines for the donor, and placed them in the cup:

It is n't much, Herr Consul, that I have brought to-day;
But you're welcome to the little, as to the flowers of May.
There isn't much upon the Alps except the pines and flowers;
The sunshine, and the sparkling dew, and all the singing flowers,
But I could n't catch the sunshine nor bottle up the dew;
And the pines of the Alpine Hills are not for such as you;
And so I've brought the blossoms that bloom up on the hills,
And open on the sunny banks beside the glacier rills.

If you think them worth the sending I shall indeed be glad;
There may be one who'll buy them—perhaps a Swiss lad.
My boy is in America, you may have seen him there;
You'd know him by his mountain tone, and by his golden hair;
His voice is like an Alpine horn, so clear its crystal notes;
'Twas like the music of a song to hear him call his goats.
The boy was gentle as a kid, and yet as full of fire,
And dauntless as that royal bird, the Alpine lammergeier.

It is n't much, Herr Consul, that such as I can bring,
But here is Hiery's wine cup—a little, simple thing—
A Swiss winecup, fragrant still with all the sweet perfumes
Of violets and forget-me-nots, and choicest Alpine blooms;
So take the cup, Herr Consul, and take the Alpine flowers,
For they may mind some Swiss lad of happy bygone hours.
Fill up the little Swiss cup with sparkling Switzer wine,
A high health to America—the land of the free!

* "Wie"—the Swiss peasant's word for "wine."

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

INFLUENCE OF SUNLIGHT.

A mistaken notion prevails with many that animals need little or no light while confined in the stable. Physiologists declare that, other things being equal, families who occupy apartments on the sunny side of dwellings are the most healthy and happy. Fresh air and sunlight are promotive of health, and yet, in the construction of stables for animals, many seem to forget that these requisites are important.

One would suppose that in localities where the attention of farmers is almost exclusively devoted to stock, anything connected with the management of animals conducive to their health and comfort, would be the subject of thought. Yet how few even for a moment are willing to give this subject the attention it deserves. To suppose that an animal confined in a dark, damp, unventilated stable, will thrive, and be able to yield the same profit that it would if occupying a place the reverse of these, is to suppose an impossibility. Disease, though it may not at first be apparent to the eye, is, nevertheless, doing its work, and in some way will make itself felt, to the loss of the owner.

Hogs that have their pens so made that the sunlight can be freely admitted thrive better and are more easily fattened than when confined in pens where the rays of the sun never penetrate. So with horses. Serious diseases are engendered from badly-constructed stables. The horse is fond of fresh air and light, and his stable should be provided with the means of thorough ventilation, and the admission of the sun's rays; he enjoys these quite as much as his master, and it seems thoughtless and cruel to deprive so good a servant of that which costs nothing, but yet serves to make him happier and more contented with his lot in life. Doubtless animals, like men, have their gloomy days, in which things are turned topsy-turvy, and could their feelings be expressed in words we doubtless should hear sad stories of their being compelled, under the whip, to do heavy and exhausting work when sick, and of being deprived of comforts through the ignorance and thoughtlessness of those who have them in care.

On the score of economy, we believe that

it pays to treat all animals kindly, to provide them with suitable buildings for shelter. We know from actual experience that the cow that has been wintered in a warm, dry, well-ventilated stable, properly fed and cared for, will pay for all extra trouble and labor in the increased quantity and better quality of milk yielded through the summer following. When we hear of dairy-men complaining that the annual yield of cheese per cow has fallen down to three hundred or three hundred and fifty pounds, we have strong suspicions that the fault lies somewhere in the keeping or management of stock. We hold that a good stable for stock should be provided with windows to admit sunlight, it should be dry and well ventilated, and the same general rules for health applicable to persons should be ever before the eye of the farmer, and guide him in his treatment of stock.

If any one doubts that sunlight has a beneficial influence on health and spirits let him compare his feelings during a long term of cloudy, wet weather, and then again, when every day is pleasant with warm, bright sunshine. The difference, we think, will be observable, at least with most persons.—[Dairy Farmer.]

EIGHT TO SIXTEEN.

LORD SHAFTESBURY recently stated, in a public meeting in London, that, from personal observation, he had ascertained that of adult male criminals of that city, nearly all had fallen into a course of crime between the ages of eight and sixteen years; and that, if a young man lived an honest life up to twenty years of age, there were forty-nine chances in favor, and only one against him, as to an honorable life thereafter.

This is a fact of singular importance to fathers and mothers, and shows a fearful responsibility. Certainly, a parent should secure and exercise absolute control over the child under sixteen. It cannot be a difficult matter to do this, except in very rare cases; and if that control is not very wisely and efficiently exercised, it must be the parents' fault; it is owing to the parental neglect or remissness. Hence the real source of ninety-eight per cent. of the real crime in a country such as England or the United States lies at the door of the parents. It is a fearful reflection! We throw it before the minds of the fathers and mothers of our land, and there leave it to be thought of in wisdom, remarking only as to the early seeds of bodily disease that they are, in nearly every case, sown between sundown and bedtime, in absence from the family circle; in the supply of spending-money never earned by the spender—opening the doors of confectioneries and soda-fountains, of beer and tobacco and wine-shops, of the circus, the negro minstrel, the restaurant, and dance—then follows the Sunday excursion, the Sunday drive, with the easy transition to the company of those whose ways lead to the gates of social, physical, and moral ruin. From eight to sixteen—in these few years—are the destinies of children fixed in forty-nine cases out of fifty—fixed by the parents! Let every father and mother solemnly vow, "By God's help, I'll fix my darling's destiny for good, by making home more attractive than the streets!"

LUTHER'S PRAYER FOR MELANCTHON.

On a certain occasion a message was sent to Luther to inform him that Melancthon was dying. He at once hastened to his sick bed, and found him presenting the usual premonitory symptoms of death. He mournfully bent over him; and, sobbing, gave utterance of a sorrowful exclamation. It roused Melancthon from his stupor—he looked into the face of Luther, and said, "O, Luther, is this you? Why don't you let me depart in peace?" "We can't spare you yet, Philip," was the reply. And turning round, he threw himself upon his knees, and wrestled with God for his recovery, for upward of an hour. He went from his knees to the bed, and took his friend by the hand. Again he said, "Dear Luther, why don't you let me depart in peace?" "No, no, Philip, we cannot spare you yet," was the reply. He then ordered some soup, and, when pressed to take it, he declined, again saying, "Dear Luther, why don't you let me depart in peace?" "We cannot spare you yet, Philip," was the reply. He then added, "Philip, take this soup, or I will excommunicate you." He took the soup; he commenced to grow better; he soon regained his wonted health, and labored for years afterward, in the cause of the reformation. And when Luther returned home, he said to his wife with joy, "God gave me my brother Melancthon back, in direct answer to prayer."

HUMILITY.—It is worthy of remark, that soon after Paul was converted, he declared himself "unworthy to be called an apostle." As time rolled on and he grew in grace he cried out, "I am less than the least of all saints." And just before his martyrdom, when he had reached the stature of a perfect man in Christ, his exclamation was, "I am the chief of sinners."

MAGNETIC POWER.—A lecturer was dilating upon the powers of the magnet, defying any one to show or name anything surpassing its powers. A hearer demurred and instanced a young lady, who used to attract him thirteen miles every Sunday.

OUR CASKET.

PEARLS FROM "LES MISERABLES."

THE FINEST OF ALL ALTARS is the soul of an unhappy man, who is consoled and thanks God.

DIVINITY.—Oh you who are! Ecclesiastes calls you Omnipotence; the Maccabees call you Creator; the Epistle to the Ephesians calls you Liberty; Baruch calls you immensity; the Psalms call you Wisdom and Truth; St. John calls you Light; the Book of Kings calls you Lord; Exodus calls you Providence; Leviticus, Holiness; Esdras, Justice; Creation calls you God; man calls you the Father; But Solomon calls you Mercy, and that is the fairest of all your names!

THE BEAUTIFUL is as useful as the useful.

WHAT WE SHOULD FEAR.—Never let us fear robbers or murderers. There are external and small dangers; let us fear ourselves; prejudices are the real robbers, vices the true murderers. The great dangers are within ourselves. Let us not trouble about what threatens our head or purse, and only think of what threatens our soul.

THE CONSCIENCE OF THE JUST MAN must be believed on its word; besides, certain natures granted, we admit the possibility of the development of all the beauties of human virtue, in a creed differing from our own.

THERE ARE NO LITTLE FACTS in humanity, or little leaves in vegetation.

LOVE TALK AND TABLE TALK are equally indescribable; for the first is a cloud, the second smoke.

BOOKS are cool and sure friends.

GREAT SORROW is a divine and terrible ray which transfigures the wretched.

THE HUMAN SOUL.—There is a spectacle grander than the ocean, and that is the conscience; there is a spectacle grander than the sky, and it is the interior of the soul. To write the poem of the human conscience, were the subject only one man, and he the lowest of men, would be reducing all epic poems into one supreme and final epics.

DIAMONDS are only found in the darkness of the earth; truths are only found in the depths of the thought.

THE DARK HOUR.—It seems as if, on the approach of a certain dark hour, the brightness of heaven fills those whom the brightness of earth is quitting.

THE JOY WHICH WE INSPIRE has this charming thing about it, that far from being weakened, like ordinary reflections, it returns to us more radiant than before.

LAUGHTER is the sun which drives winter from the human face.

PRIOR.—It is certain that one of the sides of virtue leads to pride, and there is a bridge built there by the demon.

DARING is the price paid for progress.

THE LOWER CLASSES.—This crowd may be sublimated, so let us learn how to make use of that vast conflagration of principles and virtues, which crackles and bursts into a flame at certain hours. These bare feet, these naked arms, these rags, this ignorance, this abjectness, this darkness, may be employed for the conquest of the ideal. Look through the people, and you will perceive the truth. The vile sand which you trample under foot, when cast into the furnace and melted, will become splendid crystal, and by its aid Galileo and Newton discover planets.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

THE FREE CHILDREN.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

[Sung in the School on St. Helena's Island.]

Oh! none in all the world before
Were ever glad as we;
We're free on Carolina's shore,
We're all at home and free.

Thou Friend and Helper of the poor,
Who suffered for our sake,
To open every prison-door,
And every yoke to break;

Look down, O Saviour sweet, and smile,
And help us sing and pray;
The hands that blessed the little child,
Upon our foreheads lay.

To-day, in all our fields of corn,
No driver's whip we hear;
The holy day that saw thee born
Was never half so dear.

The very oaks are greener clad,
The waters brighter smile.
Oh! never shone a day so glad
On sweet Helena's isle.

For none in all the world before
Were ever glad as we,
We're free on Carolina's shore,
We're all at home and free!

"GOOD AT A BARGAIN."

This was the praise which Mr. Hallett of tenest bestowed on his eldest and favorite son. When he first wore jackets, Ned proved himself an adept in small trades, swapping off his worn-out and damaged toys for the better ones of his playmates.

Before he was ten years old, he had changed knives a half dozen times or more, making a good bargain each time, until he was the owner of a double-bladed, pearl-handled one, of the best make, instead of the broken jack-knife, bought with his school dinner, with which he had begun the knife business.

Of course, some persons suffered loss for his gain, but this, he professed to think, was nothing to him.

"Look out for number one," was his motto. If he had ever heard the command, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," he paid no attention to it. His compassion was never moved by the pain and regret of his victims, those whom he had duped; and when they plead with him for redress, he coolly claimed that he had made a fair bargain, that they had eyes and ears, and could look out for themselves as well as he for himself.

He tricked a poor little fellow out of a silver pencil-case, which he had received for a birthday present, by fascinating him with a whistle of trifling value. When the first charm of the whistle was gone, and the tender birthday remembrances connected with the pencil had come back to the victimized child, he urged Ned to receive again his whistle, and restore him the pencil. He added inducements, but Ned was not to be moved. He had the best of the bargain, and he kept it.

In a similar way he obtained a wealth of boy's treasures, to the admiration of his companions, and his own great delight. But was he happy? Surely not. Has God made the soul to be satisfied with knives, pencil-cases, balls and tops? Can a boy be happy when he is full of selfishness, meanness, deception, and unkindness. He may laugh, he may sing, he may talk largely, and walk proudly, but he must be wretched. "There is no peace, saith my God, to the wicked."

Ned was once sent by his father to buy himself a pair of shoes for a dollar and a half. With his habitual acuteness, he obtained the promise that, in case he could buy them for less, he should have the surplus money. At the shoe-store, he found such shoes as he wanted, and tried them on; but complained that they did not fit. He tried pair after pair, with the same complaint. At last he found some for which he thought he could make a good bargain, since one of them had a defect in the leather in a place where neither strain nor wear could come.

He tried them on, pronounced them a fit, examined them, dwelt upon the flaw, condemned them, and flung them aside.

He tried other shoes, but none of them suited him. The salesman recommended several pairs; but no—they pinched him. Ned said, he could not endure them.

At last he pretended to be discouraged, and took up the defective pair, declaring them the only pair that fitted him, and expressing his deep regret that they were not perfect. The salesman examined them, and pronounced the defect unimportant. Ned re-examined, complained, and regretted again. The salesman, growing weary, offered them at a reduced price. Ned offered a still lower price, tried the shoes again, threw them from him, and rose to leave the store.

The salesman, unwilling to lose a customer, wrapped up the shoes, and handed them to him, saying, "There, take them at your own price."

Ned took them, and left the store, greatly pleased with his cunning and its success, triumphant. He had saved a quarter of a dollar for himself. He had haggled, deceived, had been mean, had been false, for a quarter of a dollar, and he was satisfied! Are good behavior, manliness, justice, honesty, worth no more? What! Will any one sell his truth, his honor, his good conscience, for money? Ned sold his for twenty-five cents, well pleased with the bargain.

"What do you think of that?" he said to his father, as he boastfully exhibited his purchase, and the silver he had retained.

"You are always good at a bargain, Ned," was his father's complacent answer. "I couldn't have done as well. These shoes are well worth a dollar and a half."

But he did not tell Ned that he ought to have paid the full price for them; he had never taught him that every man should have a fair equivalent for his property. On the contrary, he had encouraged him in taking advantage of others, by praising his tricks in trade, commending him as "good at a bargain."

Grown to manhood, Ned Hallett still cultivated and practiced his sharpness, and for a time with success. But he became known, and people were suspicious and watchful, and gave him few opportunities to make his good bargains.

At last his skill and cunning were employed in an insurance fraud, which was discovered, and led to his conviction and imprisonment. His father was an anxious listener at his trial, but no one could think that he had any satisfaction in the sharpness then developed.

When the shameful and dread sentence of guilt was pronounced, he covered his face with his hands. He could not look upon the son whom he had helped to ruin, whom he had encouraged in his first steps towards crime.

It was a heart-sickening scene when father and son first met in the narrow prison cell. Each looked at the other with reproach. Each blamed the other for the pain and shame he suffered.

"This is a bad bargain, Ned," said the old man, weakly. "You've ruined us all."

"Ruined you! Who ruined me?" exclaimed the prisoner, in a tone that stung the old man to the heart. "I was ruined when you called me 'good at a bargain,' instead of dishonest; when you praised my trickery, instead of punishing it. 'Good at a bargain,' when for knives and pencil-cases, I must pay in prison walls, convict labor, and a felon's name! Call you a man 'good at a bargain,' when he sells even his soul for a bauble? for a piece of gold?"—[Congregationalist.]

THE RED SEA FREEDMEN. A stirring Bible Message for the times, unsectarian, untrammeled and progressive, bearing upon the motives of the Man, the activities of the Church, and the properties of the Nation. By Rev. Alexander Clark, Editor of "Clark's School Visitor," and associate pastor with Rev. T. H. Stockton, of the Church of the New Testament, Philadelphia. This is the discourse, which, during its delivery, made a copper-head preacher from New Jersey shout aloud "Lal-lehjah for Liberty!" and turn advocate for a Free Nation. Buy it, read it, and send it to a soldier. 24 pages. 10 cents per copy. \$1 a dozen, postpaid. Furnished in quantities for distribution at cost. Order and scatter.

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